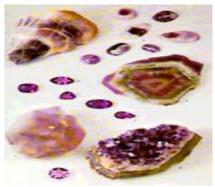


### **Business And Market Expansion**

# **BAMEX**







# Preliminary Implementation Plan From September 2004 to February 2005

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**ANNEXES** 

#### **ACRONYMS**

AGOA African Growth and Opportunity Act

ATW Around The World

BAMEX Business And Market Expansion

CAPE Comité d'Appui au Pilotage de la relance de l'Entreprise

CECAM Caisse d'Epargne et de Crédit Agricole Mutuel

CEDII Centre d'Echanges, de Documentation et d'Information Inter-Institutionnelles

CEM Caisse d'Epargne de Madagascar

CITE Centre d'Information Technique et Economique CSBF Commission de Supervision Bancaire et Financière

DCA Development Credit Authority

FCE Fianarantsoa Côte Est

FCPA Fonds de Commercialisation des Produits Agricoles

FIEFE Fonds d'Investissement pour les Entreprises Favorables à l'Environnement

GDA Global development Alliance GIS Geographical Information Systems

GUIDE Guichet Unique des Investissements et de Développement des Entreprises

IBI International Business Initiatives

INTH Institut National du Tourisme et de l'Hotellerie

LDI Landscape Development Interventions

MFI Micro-Finance Institutions

PACT Private Agencies Collaborating Together

PST Projet Sectoriel de Transport

PTE Programme de Transition Eco-régional

RFP Request For Proposal

SME Small and Medium Enterprises

SIPEM Société d'Investissement pour la Pormotion des Entreprises à Madagascar

TAB Technical Advisory Board

WWF World Wide Fund

#### Introduction

This detailed implementation plan for the first six months of the Business and Market Expansion Program (BAMEX) explains how we intend to conduct the supply-chain selection, carry out "fast-track" activities and set up an efficient organizational structure. At the end of the six-month period, by February 3, 2005, we will submit a complete annual work plan that will be developed through a participatory process and that will be based on a series of short studies, surveys, and workshops implemented with the assistance of local and foreign partners and consultants.

It is important to underline that the Preliminary Implementation Plan is not a preview of our annual work plan and does not intend to present solutions to programmatic issues that will be addressed during the planning period. This preliminary plan is rather a roadmap and a time-table for the first six months of BAMEX implementation. It starts with a reminder of our technical approach and includes the following sections:

- Our Technical Approach: An Ambitious, Creative, and Realistic Vision
- Program Organization and Mobilization
- Supply-chain Selection Methodology
- Activity Implementation
  - o Work Plan Preparation
  - Fast Track Activities
  - o Activity Implementation Fund Criteria
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Organizational Structure
- Procurement and Logistics
- Reporting
- Annexes

#### 1. Our Technical Approach: An Ambitious, Creative, and Realistic Vision

The overall purpose of the Market and Trade Program is to help develop Madagascar's private sector in a market-led, sustainable, broad-based and environmentally friendly manner that will significantly contribute to economic growth over the next five years. More precisely, BAMEX will aim to increase trade and revenues from Malagasy agricultural and natural resources-based products in domestic, regional, and international markets. In response to this challenge, the Chemonics Consortium has developed a bold vision to generate the highest return on USAID dollars and the most significant contribution to the development of Madagascar.

An ambitious vision. Our vision is not just to provide business development services, organize training sessions, and study policy reforms. It is to generate sales, promote trade, attract investment, create employment, and help the government promulgate and enforce new laws and regulations that will considerably improve the business environment in Madagascar. More specifically, we propose a goal of generating at least \$25 million in new sales – that is, about 0.5 percent of GDP – over the next five years. Because we are well aware that this goal will require a boost in private investment and exports, we also propose to generate \$5 million in new investment and 50 percent of new sales through international trade.

Our vision is also ambitious because, despite limited funding, we intend to cover the whole country, while focusing on USAID priority eco-regions in the Toamasina, Fianarantsoa, and

Tulear provinces, and on the government growth poles, especially in Antsirabe and Fort-Dauphin. We will do this by leveraging partners' human, financial, and material resources, along with government and donor contributions.

Our vision is ambitious because we believe we must select the most dynamic businesses within the sectors targeted by this program without neglecting other opportunities that can contribute to broad-based growth. Although the initial list of products proposed by the Mission in the RFP likely contains the country's most strategic and dynamic value chains, we will not restrict the number of chains because we do not want to pass up business opportunities with good growth potential. A small amount of resources directed towards appropriate market, technical, or management assistance can have a tremendous effect on a value chain and trigger remarkable results

Finally, our vision is ambitious because we will help Malagasy enterprises become more competitive on domestic and foreign markets, while contributing to protecting threatened ecosystems in priority eco-regions. We shall achieve this result through collaboration with the ERI project and support to other USAID partners in bio-diversity conservation and rural development.

BAMEX will play a crucial role in maximizing synergies among key components of the USAID integrated strategic plan (2003-2008). Working with the Democracy and Governance team and the MISONGA project, it will build on the mission's achievements to remove constraints to trade and investment and continue to modernize the business environment. We will work with ERI and other projects under SO6 to help farmers become responsible stewards of the environment through an approach that relates product processing and marketing to development and conservation interventions in a regional perspective. We will foster a productive collaboration with the SantéNet team to create an economic environment that will facilitate sustainable access to health care and family planning in rural areas. In summary, we will strive to multiply and strengthen programmatic linkages, which constitute the foundation of USAID's goal of "Inclusive and Sustainable Development."

**A creative vision.** Our vision is rooted in a market-driven, business-specific, bottom-up, multilevel, gender sensitive approach that reflects both an understanding of the macroeconomic context and knowledge of constraints faced by enterprises. The BAMEX vision is:

- market-driven because markets are the starting point and ultimate goal of our interventions. We will work with companies or associations for whom there are buyers and help them increase their sales. Adopting a market-driven approach does not mean producing what you normally do and then figuring out how to connect to the market afterwards. A market-driven approach is one that heeds what the market is demanding in terms of quantity, quality, and timing from the beginning.
- business-specific because we will tailor our interventions to meet the specific needs of each enterprise and value chain. It will also be essential to identify cross-cutting activities that will benefit more than one chain, thus economizing on resources.
- *bottom-up* because our approach starts by looking at problems faced by business clients and demands from actors along the value chains, not from a top-down application of theoretical strategies.
- *multi-level* because we must intervene not only to assist individual enterprises, but also to help the government adopt, promulgate, and enforce well-defined policy reforms to expand trade, promote investment, and increase the competitiveness of targeted value chains. We have already demonstrated in Madagascar our ability to work effectively at the firm, sector,

- and national levels and to promote clusters of dynamic enterprises in close partnership with businesspeople, farmer and business associations, governmental agencies, donors, and research institutions.
- *gender-sensitive* because special consideration for gender issues will be a built-in feature of all our activities. This will be particularly important when we interact with farmer associations, where women's participation is generally less than 20 percent in all regions of the country. Our goal over the next five years will be to double this ratio to 40 percent in associations in all rural areas of the country. The gender situation is much better in the urban business community. We will continue to systematically promote women's leadership in the Malagasy business world and encourage women to benefit from our technical assistance and training programs.

A realistic vision. We will have to work hard to achieve expected results. Enterprise development will take time, in part because Madagascar does not have a strong culture of entrepreneurship and foreign trade, in part because of inadequate infrastructure and a poor environment for business. Many enterprises have developed a mindset of "assisted companies," instead of behaving in an entrepreneurial manner. We must work with those committed to investing time and resources to increase their competitiveness and expand their operations. Often, farmer cooperatives and smaller enterprises are among the most dynamic and deserve special attention.

We must meet four challenges:

- i) Agricultural yields and production must increase to meet expanding market opportunities. This is the most important factor for economic growth and trade expansion.
- ii) Malagasy entrepreneurs must adopt a culture of quality, so that they can become reliable partners for domestic and international buyers.
- iii) Enterprises must have access to appropriate financial tools and processing techniques that are modern and environmentally friendly.
- iv) The government must continue to streamline heavy administrative procedures and facilitate export-oriented activities.

Our success will depend, to a large extent, on locating new buyers in regional and international markets. We will team up with subcontractors and individual consultants with long experience as brokers and agents in Europe and the United States. Our team is committed to helping Malagasy exporters make profitable deals and is prepared to be judged by the volume of new sales we generate over the next five years.

#### 2. Program Organization and Mobilization

#### September

Almost all the local staff for the Antananarivo office, and for the Toamasina, Fianarantsoa, and Mahajanga branch offices, will be recruited in September and will be ready to work as of October 1. Our Chief of Party who started in his new position on September 1, is on leave from September 17 to October 15. Our Project Administrator, Sheila Tang, arrived from Chemonics/Washington on September 10, and is the acting COP during the absence of Jean-Robert Estimé.

We will launch the first studies that will be used for supply-chain analyses and selection, based

on our methodology, while starting to implement key fast track activities. We anticipate that only a limited number of additional surveys and studies will be required, since we have already gathered most information available on targeted value chains.

We will actively consult with the ERI team to foster a good spirit of collaboration and identify a joint set of interventions in priority eco-regions. Our first common brainstorming session took place on September 13, with local and expatriate senior staff from both projects. Representatives from BAMEX will also attend the regional planning meetings organized by the SO6 team in Toamasina, Fianarantsoa, Fort Dauphin, and Antananarivo.

At the same time, we will start to finalize our administrative handbook for the management of the Activity Implementation Fund, which will be adapted from the LDI and PTE manuals. The grants portion of this handbook will be submitted to the Contracting Officer for approval. This important phase will be completed by the end of October.

Our landlord will start rehabilitating our new office, located at the "Village des Jeux," which will feature a state-of-the art market information center and will be ready in February 2005. In the meantime, we will remain at the current Chemonics office in Andohalo.

#### October

We will pursue activities and studies initiated in September. Our Senior Manager, Sally Cameron, will arrive from Washington on October 11 and will coordinate activities until the return of the Chief of Party.

We will draft the terms of reference and launch the recruitment process for a short-term expatriate consultant who will help us set up our market information hub and train local staff that will manage this strategic element of our Business Centers.

We will organize a team-building and work-planning session in Antananarivo from October 26-29 with our international subcontractors, local strategic partners, and our staff. This workshop will allow team members, first among themselves, then with ERI representatives, USAID, and other partners, to:

- Deepen our common vision of the program, refine our approach, and build up a team spirit with a clear understanding of the roles and responsibilities of each team member, subcontractor, and strategic partner.
- Work out the details of our collaboration with ERI and other key SO partners to capture all opportunities for information sharing and synergies.
- Introduce the BAMEX Program to potential clients and interlocutors, business and farmer associations, financial institutions, the Government, and other donors, under the leadership of the USAID Mission to Madagascar.

#### November

We will initiate the selection of the first partners who will host the regional branches of our Business Centers and complete our staff recruitment. At the end of November, we will organize a one-week intensive training session on market identification and evaluation, technology transfer, management assistance, access to finance, and capacity building for all members of our team and

some strategic partners, especially those who will be in direct contact with the public. The idea is to foster among our staff a real business spirit and develop in all Business Centers an efficient and uniform method to identify market opportunities, prepare business plans, mobilize appropriate financing, and build up an excellent system of information sharing.

We will take the first steps to create our Technical Advisory Board (TAB), by reaching out to potential members, from the private sector, and holding the first informal meetings. This board will remain a low key, down-to-earth, results oriented entity, with no official recognition, which will help our team identify and prioritize policy reforms that are likely to have the best impact on business development, particularly for targeted value chains. The TAB will feed CAPE with well documented proposals for improving the legal and regulatory framework and will closely work with the Government and the private sector to implement a realistic agenda of policy reforms, carefully selected on an annual basis. We will provide more information on our approach to policy reforms in the sections below.

#### **December**

In mid December, we will meet with the Mission to present and discuss the preliminary conclusions of our supply-chain selection process, and determine the most appropriate interventions for each value chain, at different levels. The results of this important meeting will help us lay out the foundations of our final work plan, most of which will be drafted before the end of December and then submitted for discussion to our partners. We will pay special attention to the agenda of policy reforms, which will certainly require many consultations and will be designed through a participatory process and in a consensus-building spirit, with well-defined priorities, actors, and benchmarks.

#### January/February

We will organize an important workshop with the Mission, representatives of key ministries and other governmental institutions, private enterprises, farmer associations, and local subcontractors to share and validate the draft work plan. The final version of the work plan, with a budget, will be submitted by February 3 to the Mission and planned activities will start March 1 at the latest.

We will move into our new office in February 2005. The first regional Business Centers will be open and officially inaugurated by February 2005. At the same time, our program of activities will be presented to the public, especially to potential beneficiaries belonging to selected value chains.

#### 3. Supply-Chain Selection Methodology

As already explained in our technical proposal, we need to conduct an analysis of a broad range of value chains to identify products that have the highest growth potential and can successfully compete in domestic and foreign markets. We will then determine how to select the most efficient interventions, at many levels, and make the wisest allocation of funds to reach our goal of sales expansion, within the limits of our budget. We have revised our methodology, taking into account comments made by the Mission and further research conducted by members of our team. This methodology will greatly benefit from the vast array of detailed studies on value chains completed by USAID projects, other donors, governmental institutions, private enterprises and NGOs over the last few years, for which we will provide a comprehensive bibliography in our annual work plan. It comprises the following steps:

- Market Analysis
- Product survey
- Value chain competitiveness assessment
- Intervention selection and typology
- Synthesis.

#### 3.1 Market Analysis

Under this first phase, we will gather and analyze a series of relevant information from existing documents and/or short studies conducted by our team of local and international consultants and subcontractors, including Crimson Capital, IBI, Jim Krigbaum, and Peter Landes for the European and the US markets. More precisely, we will look at the following characteristics for domestic and international markets:

- Price evolution
- Global and regional trends
- Main competitors
- Market opportunities
- National and international regulatory framework
- National and international transport costs and conditions
- Customs regulations and tariffs
- Norms and certification requirements
- Distribution system
- Packaging
- Usual terms of sales and payments

#### 3.2 Product Survey

We have already collected many data for about 40 products, such as volume and value of production, yields, areas under cultivation, exports and imports when available. We are providing, in Annex 1, illustrative fact sheets for six of these products as models. Additionally, there is a table encapsulating key product information. The survey included the following products:

- Spices (vanilla, cloves, ginger, pepper, cinnamon, chili)
- Cereals (rice, maize)
- Fruits (litchis, mangoes, passion fruit, melons, citrus, pineapple, papaya, bananas)
- Vegetables (potatoes, cassava, tomatoes, onions, carrots, garlic, green and dried beans, etc.)
- Meat (beef, pork, chicken, fish, sea food)
- Oilseeds (peanuts, soy, jatropha)
- Fibers (cotton, raffia, silk, sisal)
- Beverages (coffee, tea, cacao, wine, honey)
- Nuts (cashews)
- Essential oils (cloves, geranium, cinnamon, ravintsara, eucalyptus, ginger, etc.)
- Dairy products (milk, cheese, yogurt)
- Medicinal plants (Prunus Africana, Centella Asiatica, etc.)
- Tinctorial plants (indigo, etc).

We will gather additional information on a limited number of value chains, such as other dairy products and medicinal plants, to improve our assessment of their growth potential. We will drop

some products such as cotton and sugar for reasons already explained in our technical proposal.

We will deepen and broaden our analysis of the gemstone sector, working closely with the Institut de Gemology and Lucie Phillips from IBI, an international consultant who has broad experience in mining resources policy and development.

In the Ecotourism sector, our team will build upon the exhaustive study completed under PTE that led to the "Plan Directeur pour le Développement de l'Ecotourisme à Madagascar" that was submitted in August 2004 to the government. We plan to have interventions at the government level and at the firm level to set up an enabling framework and to provide appropriate assistance for ecotourism development.

We propose to also consider for BAMEX interventions, labor intensive, non-textile free zone enterprises in order to boost the light manufacturing capacity of Madagascar and diversify exports under AGOA (examples: toys, sporting goods, leather goods, etc.) This will necessitate the full support of the USAID Mission, with whom we will work to build on results achieved by Nathan and the AGOA jump-start project.

We also envision working closely with other USAID-funded projects involved in forest protection and development to promote export-oriented industries that manufacture wood products, such as wooden chairs and wood flooring.

We will use the following criteria to evaluate the current situation and the growth potential of each value chain:

- Situation and trends in volume and value
- Number of growers and processors
- Existence of a production and processing base
- Unique characteristics of products
- Linkages with broad-based farmer associations
- Strong linkages with, and positive impacts on, the environment
- Market potential

We define market potential as the actual volume of goods and services that can be sold, for each product, on domestic and foreign markets within the next five years, based on market studies and production projections.

#### 3.3 Value Chain Competitiveness Assessment

We will then make a preliminary assessment of our list of value chains to pinpoint key constraints that hamper their competitiveness, based on existing studies and our field experience:

- Inefficient input supply and distribution
- Low level and poor quality of raw material
- Bad transport infrastructure
- Obsolete storage and processing
- Inadequate financing
- Non-competitive prices
- Inefficient marketing
- Absence of norms

- Lack of strategic linkages between actors
- Non-conducive business environment
- Negative environmental impact.

Using coefficients from 1 to 5, we will improve the "constraint map" we developed in our technical proposal to identify the most critical of the obstacles (Annex 2). Our observations have shown that the lack of inputs, low production levels, inadequate financing, an obsolete processing base, and poor quality are the main constraints that translate into high transaction costs, low farmgate prices, and weak competitiveness of Malagasy products. We will decide then, jointly with the Mission, which value chains deserve a deeper competitiveness assessment and we will conduct the necessary studies accordingly, with local and foreign consultants.

#### 3.4 Intervention Selection and Typology

Knowing the most dynamic value chains and the principal constraints to their expansion, we can tailor our interventions, at many levels, to maximize our impact.

#### Interventions at the Firm and Value Chain Levels

We will provide access to market information, technology transfer, technical assistance, appropriate financing, and training. We will consolidate the relationships between buyers and suppliers along value chains and increase the sales of all parties involved. Our goal is to improve the overall performance of value chains, so that small producers can earn more and be encouraged to increase production, while processors and traders will become more efficient and expand their markets. Our assistance will adhere to the following criteria:

- Buyers are identified or can be rapidly located.
- Potential to increase raw material and finished product supply, in response to market demands, within the project time frame.
- Strong commitment from clients to make the necessary efforts and investments.
- Existence of enterprises and organizations that can play a catalytic role to promote growth and productive partnerships along the value chain.
- Existence of infrastructure that facilitates the production, transport, processing, and marketing of raw material and finished products.
- Existence of a legal and regulatory environment that is favorable to business development or can be rapidly improved.
- Commodity chains not actively assisted by donors or the government through major projects.
- Positive contribution to environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources.

#### **Policy Analysis and Reforms**

Policy reforms will aim at removing constraints to the expansion of private enterprises, particularly those operating in selected value chains, and will contribute to creating an environment that is conducive to strengthening the competitiveness of targeted companies. We will primarily focus on reforms that have a broad impact, across the board, and can positively affect many value chains.

We will apply strict criteria for policy reforms selection to be sure we commit resources to those changes that are the most important and the most doable in light of our trade enhancement goals.

Generally speaking, reforms must have a broad impact on selected value chains; they must have tangible results; and they must be achievable within the time frame of this program. For each reform, we must carefully follow the legal and administrative process to its end to be sure that application decrees are issued subsequent to the promulgation of the laws themselves. Our international experience in policy reform has taught us that it is essential to organize workshops to explain the content of new legal and regulatory dispositions and foster "ownership" of the new rules by all stakeholders. From our preliminary review in our technical proposal, a few candidates for urgent policy reforms emerge, such as removing regulatory constraints to some natural export products, amending the law on land tenure for ecotourism development, enforcing mining policies that encourage transparent investment in the sector, etc. We will broaden the list with the assistance of the Technical Advisory Board, concerned ministries, CAPE and the Mission.

#### **Cross-cutting Interventions**

These interventions will include a combination of technical assistance, training, and policy reforms to help remove critical constraints affecting all selected commodities. Potentially, this kind of activity can have the broadest impact and result in the highest benefit/cost ratio, in that it can have a positive effect on most value chains. One example illustrates very well what we mean by cross-cutting interventions: Inefficient supply and distribution of modern inputs constitutes one of the major impediments to agricultural intensification and production increases, for almost all crops. We will work with the Government, private importers and distributors to fully liberalize the input market and considerably increase the utilization of certified seeds and fertilizers at reasonable prices.

#### 3.5 Synthesis

We will encapsulate information from the analytical process described above in a series of Market and Product sheets, which will be then summarized in the following table that will clearly show expected results, in terms of additional sales for each value chain.

Market	Product	Key	Targeted	Expected additional sales
analysis	survey	interventions	markets	\$ millions

#### 4. Activity Implementation

#### 4.1 Work Plan Preparation

As soon as the Preliminary Implementation Plan is approved, we will carry out studies, organize workshops, and consult with our partners, until mid December, to select value chains and identify future interventions, under each Results Module.

#### **Results Module 1: Increasing the competitiveness of selected product chains**

• We will ask an international consultant to help us set up a state-of-the-art market information center in our Antananarivo office that should be operational by January 2005 and would be relayed by local business centers. S/he will work with our local partners, ATW, Solutions, CITE, the Institute of Gemology, and our international subcontractors who are traders and have the capacity to carefully watch market evolutions.

- We will establish with our subcontractors a list of trade fairs and other relevant international
  events for eligible Malagasy enterprises, from selected value chains, to attend over the first
  year. As ecotourism constitutes one of the most dynamic sectors of the economy, we will
  work with WWF to identify the most important international events that can help promote
  Madagascar as a unique destination.
- We will also plan one trade and investment mission in a foreign country, based on market opportunities and growth potential. We will also collaborate with the Mission and the US-Madagascar Business Council to envisage a visit of a carefully chosen group of US companies to Madagascar in 2005, with clear goals and expected results.
- As far as quality control is concerned, we will develop with Rutgers University and local partners a program of work for the first year that will include new norms under the "Natiora" label and increased support to Malagasy laboratories responsible for certifying eligible products. We will design a plan to train Malagasy exporters so that they can better meet new EU regulations. We will also sign an agreement with WWF to launch the first studies for setting up an "eco-certification" system for Malagasy ecolodges.
- In order to foster more productive linkages between exporters, processors, and producers, we will develop with IBI and the Kolo Harena Confederation a work plan for 2005, aimed at building up the managerial, financial, and marketing skills of Kolo Harena cooperatives and similar organizations.
- We will conduct a few surveys of value chains selected jointly with the Mission to deepen
  our understanding of key constraints to trade and export expansion. We will propose
  solutions to streamline administrative procedures, disseminate more productive techniques,
  and promote contractual arrangements that will reward farmers and processors. One of our
  most important goals is to help increase productivity at each phase of value chains through
  modern techniques and improved equipment, to help enterprises expand sales and exports.
- We will team up with IBI and Crimson Capital to design a detailed program of activities for
  the gemstone sector in 2005. This program will primarily focus on the creation of a Gemstone
  Exchange Facility in Antananarivo, the dissemination of heat treatment technology, and the
  development of the gemstone cutting capacity of Malagasy entrepreneurs. We will start
  locating potential buyers for gemstones in Europe and the USA.

# Results Module 2. Increasing the capacity and use of business services, financial services and research institutes.

#### **Business Service Providers**

• We will initiate the process that will lead to the establishment of the first Business Centers. They will have a common generic name, in Malagasy, and will be located in Antananarivo, Toamasina, Mahajanga, Antsirabe, Fianarantsoa, and Fort-Dauphin. Except for Antananarivo where the Business Center will be installed initially in the BAMEX office, we will contract out to the management of Business Centers to the most dynamic and sustainable entities in each region, such as ONG Green, CITE, CEDII, and Chambers of Commerce. We have chosen the most reliable partners based on 5 years of experience of eco-enterprise development. However, in places where we lack this kind of knowledge, we will issue a request for proposals to select partner organizations through an open and competitive process.

Partners will provide free space and will share operating costs with BAMEX to host the Business Centers, which should gradually become financially viable and self-supporting. The exit strategy is that each Business Center will remain embedded in an existing organization and will be part of a national network that will provide a unique package of business services, in a very professional way.

Business Centers will offer access to market identification, finance facilitation, technology transfer, management assistance, and training. They will outsource many services and strengthen other business providers, acting more as a broker and a catalyst to boost business development rather than as a competitor with existing consulting firms and NGOs. Moreover, not only will clients receive a custom designed package of services, they will also have opportunities to make actual deals, expand their sales, and develop their businesses. A model of market development tools that will be used is shown in Annex 3 ("Market Development Request"). Clients will contribute to the costs of all services received. During the planning period, we will determine the form and amount of contributions that will be deposited in a special account to be transferred to the business center network at the end of BAMEX. We will also establish a preliminary list of foreign business associations, institutes of technology and international chambers of commerce with which Business Centers could develop useful relationships.

#### **Financial Services**

We will use the PRIME grant to fund short-term technical assistance and key studies that will focus on institutional capacity building and financial service development in three areas:

- Enhance the capacity of existing financial institutions to offer services in rural areas.
- Support the banking supervision authority to develop an improved legal and regulatory framework for microfinance (see RM3).
- Promote local and international best practices to strengthen and expand Micro-Finance Institutions and Associations (see RM3).

The choice of interventions will be based on the following priorities:

- 1) potential impact on increasing the availability of financial services, particularly in rural areas,
- 2) potential impact on increased institutional capacity among microfinance institutions,
- 3) productive synergies with other USAID and donor activities, and
- 4) cost-efficiency.

#### Micro-finance Development

We have learned through our support to thousands of farmers and many businesses that rural micro-finance can be a difficult and frustrating process, because micro-credit institutions have lengthy procedures and do not always possess the resources to reach remote areas. Based on our experience, we believe that we will make the best use of available resources by setting up and strengthening financial mechanisms that will allow farmer cooperatives and SMEs to acquire inputs, tools, and processing equipment. Main partners will be commercial banks, MFIs, and CEM. We will use part of the PRIME grant to design and establish a micro-finance mechanism that will increase access to short- and mid-term credit for farmer cooperatives and small businesses to purchase key inputs and equipment, particularly in rural areas. This mechanism may use a Development Credit Authority (DCA) scheme to amplify the impact of technical assistance

provided under the PRIME grant, so that partner institutions will be encouraged to lend to farmer cooperatives and small businesses for purchase of inputs and equipment. DCA funds would not be used as a source of lending capital for the financial institutions; rather the DCA guarantee would reduce the risk for local lenders to utilize their own capital. If necessary, we will use the expertise of a consultant familiar with the DCA program to work with the DCA office in AID/Washington and the Mission to design and establish the DCA mechanism.

#### The Eco-enterprise Investment Fund (FIEFE)

FIEFE is a sustainable financial tool, managed by the *Caisse d'Epargne de Madagascar* that deserves to be strengthened and expanded in the future through institutional capacity building and increased funding of its activities. Using the PRIME grant, we will launch a study to address two key issues:

- Increasing FIEFE's resources and improving CEM's management, in a context of tighter credit due to recent measures taken by the Central Bank to fight severe inflation.
- Addressing how FIEFE could become a critical financial tool to promote exports and help Malagasy SMEs take advantage of the Malagasy franc devaluation to expand sales on the international and regional markets.

This intervention will be in line with previous actions carried out, over many years, by USAID/Madagascar to support the institutional development of the *Caisse d'Epargne de Madagascar* (CEM), build up its technical capacity and expand its client and deposit base, particularly in rural areas.

We will negotiate a memorandum of understanding with the *Fonds de Commercialisation des Produits Agricoles* (FCPA), which will be submitted to the Mission in our annual plan and will give to FCPA the responsibility of gradually bearing all operational costs. The exit strategy will be to spin off, before the end of the project, the BAMEX team that provides technical assistance to FCPA and whose salaries are already shared by the Fund.

#### Research on Technology, Marketing and Policy Reforms

During the planning period, we will develop a list of research topics with IBI, Rutgers University and our main local partners, especially the School of Agronomy, business schools, specialized institutions such as INTH and the Institute of Gemology and consulting firms. This list may include the following themes for the first year, after consultations with other USAID projects implemented under SO6 and SO5:

#### **\*** Technology

- Research on Jatropha Curcas as a sustainable and cheap source of "bio-diesel" in rural areas. We will pursue studies initiated under LDI and PTE to promote Jatropha oil as a "green" substitute for diesel oil used in many engines. Jatropha is a well-known plant in Madagascar that grows easily in most regions of the country and can help farmers as a source of renewable energy and additional income.
- Research to improve looms utilized for silk and raffia weaving, by identifying and adapting appropriate foreign models. This will be a key step towards increasing productivity and will considerably enhance the competitiveness of Malagasy products in

silk and raffia on international markets.

- Research on Artemisia, a plant from which an anti-malaria drug is extracted (Rutgers).
- Introduction/dissemination of heat technology to increase the value of Malagasy gemstones (Solutions, Crimson Capital, IBI).

#### **❖** Market Analysis

• We will include in the work plan a key study on bilateral trade with South Africa, Mauritius, Seychelles, Comores, and la Reunion, targeting new opportunities for increased exports from Madagascar to these neighboring countries (IBI).

#### **❖** Policy Reforms

- We will immediately launch preparatory research to develop an action plan for input supply and distribution, which will entail a complete withdrawal of the government from this sector. This major study is likely to be assigned to the International Soil Fertility Development Center.
- We will recommend an analysis of the position of Madagascar towards bio-engineered crops and initiate preliminary work on the adoption of bio-safety rules (IBI/IFPRI).
- We will explore opportunities for training and institutional capacity building of key governmental institutions with which we are going to cooperate, such as the *GUIDE*, the *Direction Générale du Secteur Privé*, and the *Direction du Commerce Internationale*.

# Results Module 3: Improving the enabling environment for private enterprise development, trade, and investment.

The BAMEX team will closely work with the Mission, members of the Technical Advisory Board and representatives of key ministries to determine the first year agenda of policy reforms, which will be submitted to the government in January 2005. This list will be articulated around our main objectives of private sector development and will be officially approved through a memorandum of understanding with ministries that will be directly concerned. Under this RM, we will complete the following actions, while developing our annual plan:

- Select members of the Technical Advisory Board, who will have excellent skills in their respective areas of expertise and be ready to devote time to working on policy reforms with BAMEX. We do not intend to compensate them for their contribution, but they will have the satisfaction of participating in policy reforms likely to positively impact their businesses. We have had excellent feedback from potential members after preliminary contacts.
- Sign a memorandum of understanding with CAPE to work together towards the identification and enactment of critical policy reforms. We will also collaborate with the office of the Prime Minister to coordinate and facilitate the decision-making process.
- Work with the *Programme de Transition Ecoregional* (PTE) and the *Projet Sectoriel Transport* (PST) to launch the tender that will lead to the "mise en concession" of the

Fianarantsoa-Cote Est railway (FCE) and the port of Manakara. This major event should happen before the end of October and will pave the way for a form of privatization through which a foreign company will take over the management of this vital link between remote rural areas, Fianarantsoa and Manakara. This "mise en concession" will also trigger the release of \$10 million from the World Bank for rehabilitation work of the FCE and the port of Manakara, and will thus create better conditions for regional trade and export.

- Under PRIME funding, invite a micro-finance specialist to undertake a study to improve the legal and regulatory framework for rural-based financial services. We will work with the CSBF and two top microfinance institutions: CECAM, which is a savings and loan union operating in rural areas, and SIPEM, which is structured as a corporation rapidly expanding in urban centers. Some possible themes of policy reforms in that area will target the creation of a legal status for all types of MFIs, the improvement of the governance and internal control of MFIs, the creation of a Credit Bureau, and the strengthening of CSBF's supervisory role.
- With PRIME funds, we will ask the micro-finance specialist to look at ways to help MFIs improve their capacity to implement best practices. Many MFIs suffer from a lack of qualified personnel, inadequate management tools, irrelevant or ambiguous strategy and limited institutional capacity. To maximize synergistic gains, we will focus on the needs of communities living within the Mission's priority regions. Special attention will be placed on MFIs working in rural areas, particularly with women and other vulnerable groups.

#### **4.2 Fast Track Activities**

We have the capacity to execute "fast track activities," even while we design our annual plan over the initial six-month period. These fast track activities have been selected on the following criteria:

- They extend key interventions initiated by LDI and PTE that comply with BAMEX's mission and scope of work. Our continuous support to the Kolo Harena confederation and to projects such as the Ambila ecolodge, or the promotion of the Natiora label falls under this category. We will help the Kolo Harena movement, at the national level, negotiate input purchases and forward contracts for the next growing season.
- They respond to urgent needs or special requests, such as the new litchi development project that will deliver premium fruits by airfreight to the European market, or the ecotourism initiative in the Mahajanga region, and the temporary gemstone exchange facility in Antananarivo.
- They contribute to maintaining strategic partnerships with key institutions such as the CEM or the FCPA.
- They pave the way for a rapid implementation of the new GDA initiative recently launched by the Mission that will involve a major US corporation, local enterprises and associations, and governmental institutions. A preliminary study will be conducted to select the main actors and design a roadmap for implementation.

A table of fast track activities, under each module, is presented in Annex 4, with information on levels of effort, linkages with BAMEX's objectives and estimated costs.

#### 4.3 Activity Implementation Fund Criteria

We have put in place an Activity Implementation Fund to provide support to private sector and other partners involved in the implementation of the three modules described above. Under this fund, we will be signing subcontracts, purchase orders and, upon Mission approval, grants to implement our annual work plan. This fund will be used to, among other things, facilitate the transfer of funds to partner organizations, such as business services providers, financial institutions, business associations, and farmer cooperatives for technical support, supplemental training, access to credit, and direct material support. The activities funded will meet the proposed criteria for use of this fund.

- Consistent with the mission and objectives of BAMEX. The activity must aim to increase trade and revenues from selected Malagasy products in domestic, regional, and international markets. The activity must also comply with the annual plan and help meet indicators approved by the Mission.
- Satisfy a need. The activity is crucial to the potential recipient of the funds and satisfies a need for which there is no other financial resource. In other words, BAMEX financing is necessary for the activity.
- Identified results. The activity must give verifiable and substantial results during the execution period so as to help the BAMEX program demonstrate that it can provide tangible benefits for the population.

These activities must not conflict with or duplicate activities which are already financed. Direct material support must be for commodities not designated as restricted by USAID. In accordance with USAID regulations, purchase of any agricultural commodities will be submitted for specific approval by the Contracting Officer.

#### 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

We will design a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan that will support the Mission's M&E system, while accurately monitoring both the impact and the progress of activities implemented under the BAMEX Program. Our plan will demonstrate how our interventions will contribute to the attainment of the Economic Growth and Environment/Rural Development Strategic Objectives, and we will pay special attention to capturing quantitatively and qualitatively key linkages between development and conservation activities.

During the planning period, we intend to make the final selection of indicators that will monitor our achievements at three levels: the activity level, the Result Module level, and the Program level. We will also work closely at the Strategic Objective level with the Mission as a key partner for ongoing consultations on data collection and situation analysis, which will be the basis for decision making and adaptive management. With regards to data collection responsibilities, BAMEX will provide much of the data that serves as the basis of USAID's results-level monitoring and reporting under SO7. Collectively, these indicators represent the performance data needed for both reporting and management purposes of the Economic Growth team at the Mission.

We will integrate data quality assessment into ongoing activities and ensure that data meets certain criteria: namely validity, reliability, timeliness, precision, and integrity. We will also provide specific data and facts, as requested, on Global Development Initiatives, micro-enterprise development, gender integration, and equity considerations.

We will use a database software that we know well (*Microsoft ACCESS*) and which allows an easy monitoring of progress and impact. In addition, because of the geographical focus of some of our interventions and to strengthen our linkages with other USAID Programs, we will team up with PACT and ERI to develop integrated maps of our activities based on GIS. We will aim to have our M&E specialist arrive at the end of November so as to participate in the final phase of the planning process and ensure integration of the M&E system with the work plan. Then, with the assistance of our local team and selected partners, s/he will conduct a base line survey for selected value-chains and exports and will finalize the M&E plan that will be submitted to the Mission for approval at the same time as the work plan.

#### 6. Organizational Structure

There will be only one long term expatriate, the Chief of Party, who will provide overall management and technical direction, and will serve as a liaison with the Mission, the Government, and public or private partners of BAMEX. The Administrative and Financial Officer will be responsible for the day-to-day management of BAMEX's administrative and financial affairs. She will also supervise the manager of the Activity Implementation Fund (AIF), which will be the main source of funding for local partners, through subcontracts, purchase orders and grant agreements. It is important to point out that we must obtain approval from the Mission Director and the Contracting Officer must approve our grants manual before we can sign grants. All subcontracts, grants, and other financial instruments will require the Chief of Party's signature. The Administrative and Financial Officer with the assistance of the AIF Manager will ensure compliance with sound management practices, as laid out in the grants and subcontracts manuals.

The BAMEX senior staff in the Antananarivo office will include the following employees that will shift from PTE or will be recruited by October 1:

- Financial and Administrative Officer: Nicola Razanamparany Raharimanantsoa
- Enterprise Finance Coordinator: Claire Rabemananjara
- Agricultural Development Coordinator: Desiré Ratefiarison
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Coordinator: Anselme Rakotomanana
- Chief Accountant: Vola Razanadrasoa
- AIF Manager: Joel Andriamahenina
- Information Technology Specialist: Herilala Andriamialy

Three key positions of the Business Center harbored by the BAMEX office in Antananarivo will be filled through subcontracts with specialized firms and will be funded by the Activity Implementation Fund: the Marketing Coordinator, the Business Management Coordinator, and the Technology Specialist. They will not be part of the Chemonics staff, but will work in close collaboration with our employees and Business Centers managers of regional offices.

More details on the technical and administrative support staff in Antananarivo are provided in the organizational chart presented in Annex 5. As far as the regional Business Centers are concerned,

we will make contractual arrangements with existing partner organizations to ensure the sustainability of these new entities, while imposing strict and uniform operating standards.

#### 7. Procurement and logistics

A disposition plan has been designed, in collaboration with DAI, to allocate PTE equipment and vehicles between BAMEX and ERI, in a way that will meet the needs of both projects (Annex 6). However, we will have to immediately buy additional equipment and one vehicle. This solution will enable us to be operational rapidly and achieve some savings.

#### 8. Reporting

We propose the BAMEX project year to be from October 1 through September 30. Therefore, BAMEX year one would end on Sept.30, 2005. We propose to submit our Semi-Annual Progress Report for the first year with the Year 1 Implementation Plan in February 2005. In the future, we propose to submit the Semi-Annual Progress Report on April 15 and the Annual Performance Report on October 15.

For the purposes of this Preliminary Implementation Plan, and as a management tool for the Mission, we are attaching a table that highlights the major activities related to program organization and work plan development from September 2004 through February 2005 (Annex 7).

We will provide at a minimum the following information to be incorporated into the Mission's MER: (i) evidence that outputs of activities are adequately supporting the relevant IRs and ultimately contributing to the achievement of the SO; (ii) status and timeliness of input mobilization efforts; (iii) status of related partner efforts that contribute to the achievement of IRs and SOs: progress and major accomplishments; and (iv) vulnerability issues and related corrective efforts. We will also collaborate with the Mission to prepare a "Performance Indicator Reference Sheet" that will be prepared and updated every year for each results-level indicator.

In order to ensure proper start-up times and continuity in our activities, we will consider our reports approved if the USAID/Madagascar CTO for this Task Order does not provide comments or notice of approval to us within 10 working days after receipt of reports by USAID, as stated in the Task Order

## **ANNEX 1**

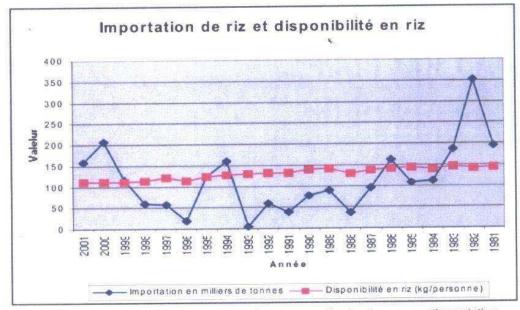
- Technical Summaries (models):
  - o Rice
  - o Clove
  - o Essential Oils
  - o Coffee
  - o Cashew
  - o Raffia
- Product Survey

#### Le riz

#### Caractéristiques de la filière riz

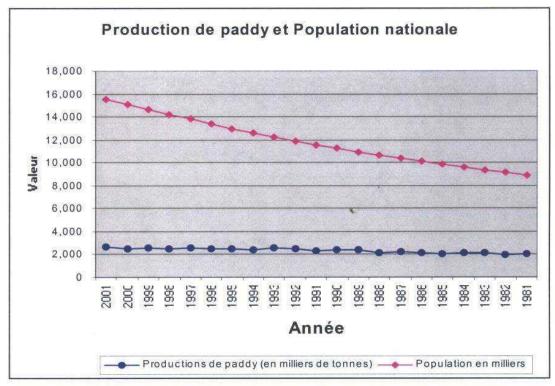
#### Production

- a) Atouts/Forces
- Un grand potentiel de production : 1.200.000 ha pour tous systèmes confondus.
- Situation naturelle favorable. Ecologie favorable à plusieurs types de rizicultures et un savoir-faire séculaire favorable au



développement de la production aussi bien pour la consommation locale que pour l'exportation.





- Nombreux riziculteurs. La riziculture est pratiquée par 1.721.000 exploitants (selon études UPDR/FAO), soit une superficie moyenne de l'ordre de 0,5 ha pour tous systèmes confondus.
- Forte consommation interne. Le niveau de consommation est élevé et classé parmi les plus gros du monde. (Consommation moyenne annuelle par tête estimée à 118 kg).

#### b) Faiblesses

La filière riz est une filière en crise et déstructurée . Elle est caractérisée par :

- ➤ Offre insuffisante. L'offre nationale de riz ne suit plus la demande depuis une vingtaine d'année (avec une croissance annuelle de 1,2 % de production de paddy entre 1972 et 1998, contre 2,8 % de croissance démographique. Malgré les efforts entrepris pour améliorer la production, la productivité reste faible. Les rendements dépassent à peine les 3 tonnes / ha dans les zones les plus productives. Un tiers des exploitants sont en situation de subsistance produisant à peine 800 kg / ha de paddy sur une superficie de moins de 1 hectare
- Enclavement des zones de production. est dû au délabrement des routes, à l'absence d'ouvrage de franchissement sur la plupart des pistes et à l'insuffisance d'entretien des voies d'une manière générale. (En 1993, 5400 km des 34700 km de routes classées étaient goudronnées et la plupart d'entre elle était impraticable pendant la saison des pluies).
- Défaillance des réseaux d'irrigation. En 1997, les superficies aménagées irriguées étaient de 213.000 ha, soit 18 % de la superficie totale du pays et dont 65.000 ha seulement ont bénéficié d'une réhabilitation par le biais du projet PPI (Etudes UPDR/FAO).
- Faible utilisation des technologies performantes. La non-utilisation des technologies performantes (variétés améliorées, engrais, mécanisation) entraîne une faible productivité causant la stagnation voir même une chute des rendements à l'hectare.
- Rareté et cherté des crédits ruraux. Moins de 3 % des riziculteurs ont bénéficié des crédits de campagne formelle en 1999. Le taux d'intérêt au niveau des banques est en moyenne de 27 % (BTM) et 36 % au niveau des Mutuelles d'Epargne et de Crédit (MEC).

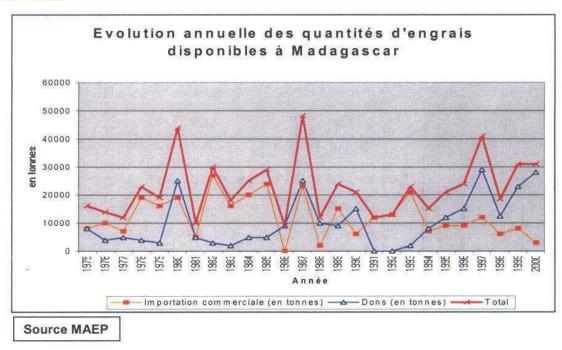
Statistique de production rizicole et de la population

#### Statistiques nationales en 2003

- Production annuelle nationale estimée à 3 millions de tonnes de paddy
- Surface totale: 1 800 000 ha dont 1 200 000 ha dans le secteur irrigué
- Rendement moyen: 1,6 tonnes par ha
- Nombre total de producteurs estimés à 3 millions de paysans
- Production annuelle par famille estimée à 0.95 tonnes.

#### Evolution des importation d'engrais

A Madagascar, la consommation d'engrais par unité de surface pour la riziculture a été maximum dans les années 70 avec une consommation de 15 000 tonnes pour la riziculture soit environ 15 Kg par hectare de rizière. A ce moment, le gouvernement a grandement contribué à l'encouragement de la consommation par la mise en place d'une subvention pour maintenir le prix des engrais le plus bas possible. En 1999, la moyenne d'utilisation d'engrais par hectare de rizière était seulement de 4,3 kg (source MAEP) chiffre qui demeure un des plus faibles en Afrique. La moyenne est de l'ordre de 95Kg dans le monde, 11 kg en Afrique et 63 Kg en Asie.



#### Principaux facteurs limitants de la production rizicole à Madagascar

- Maitrise des mauvaises herbes : la cause principale étant la difficulté d'accès aux intrants
- Maitrise de l'eau
- Maitrise des techniques de base de production : la cause principale étant la difficulté d'accès aux intrants
- Niveau de mécanisation très faible

#### Transformation

#### a) Transformation de proximité.

La transformation du riz a connu, depuis la libéralisation de la filière riz, un grand développement notamment au niveau des décortiqueries.

L'effet conjugué de la proximité des services de transformation et la recherche de meilleur revenu a contribué à réduire le pilonnage manuel du riz et à développer la vente du riz blanc par les producteurs. L'utilisation des services des décortiqueries favorise l'intégration des producteurs sur le marché.

#### b) Développement désorganisé.

La chaîne de transformation du riz est complexe. Les agents sont multi-fonctionnels et les différenciations entre les fonctions ne sont pas marquées. Selon l'étude UPDR/FAO, 34 % des décortiqueurs ont au moins une activité annexe. Parmi eux, 60 % sont des collecteurs, 26 % des transporteurs, 30 % des grossistes et 19 % des détaillants.

En plus des sociétés de transformation (rizier, conditionneur / stockeurs), il existe plusieurs gammes de transformateurs de capacités différentes. Cette catégorie d'opérateurs prolifère actuellement et cause parfois la fermeture de plusieurs riziers faute de matières premières. Malheureusement, le nombre d'opérateurs illicites spécialistes du tir au vol croit sans arrêt et fait l'objet de plainte chez les gros opérateurs. Le contexte de libéralisation mal compris et le faible capacité du service compétent à suivre et à contrôler ces opérateurs semblent être les causes principales de ces situations.

#### Etat des riziers et décortiquerie recensés au 30/06/99

FARITANY	RIZERIES	DECORTIQUERIES	TOTA	L	CAPACITE		
	Nombre	Nombre	NOMBRE	%	TONNES/HEURE	%	
Antananarivo	59	676	735	45,7	401,605	44	
Antsiranana	1	104	105	6,5	44,290	4,8	
Fianarantsoa	6	72	78	4,9	54,310	5,9	
Mahajanga	16	221	237	14,7	133,460	14,6	
Toamasina	33	287	320	19,9	205,365	22,5	
Toliara	12	120	132	8,2	74,595	8,2	
MADAGASCAR	127	1480	1607	100	913,625	100	

Source : Direction du Génie Rural / Service du machinisme agricole

#### Commercialisation

#### a) Intégration progressive des producteurs

Selon l'étude menée par UPDR/FAO, l'aval de la filière (collecte, usinage, vente en gros et détail) concerne 30 000 opérateurs. Au Lac Alaotra et sur les Hauts plateaux, le développement des décortiqueries dans les villages a contribué à réduire le pilonnage manuel de paddy produit par les producteurs eux mêmes. Ce qui a fortement influencé la vente davantage sous forme de riz par les paysans. On note quand même une forte disparité entre les régions.

Les riziculteurs eux-mêmes commercialisent en moyenne 12% de la production en équivalent paddy sous forme de riz blanc. Cette proportion peut atteindre 34% sur les Hauts plateaux.

Les principaux flux du riz sont présentés dans le schéma à la page suivante.

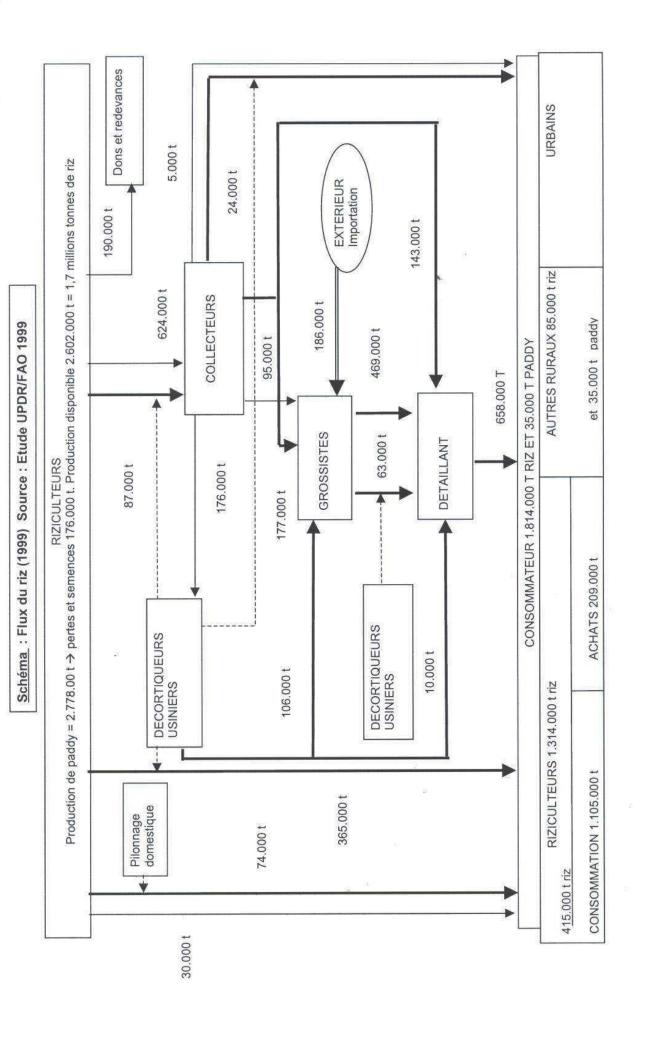
#### b) Volume de production commercialisée

La production de paddy estimée à 2,8 millions de tonnes génère un volume disponible de 2,6 millions tonnes de paddy, soit 1,7 millions tonnes de riz. Il faudra noter que les chiffres officiels de production étaient de 2.500.000 tonnes en 1996 et 2.558.000 tonnes en 1997. Ces statistiques se rapprochent de l'estimation basée sur le recensement agricole des exploitants en 1998 et les résultats de l'enquête UPDR/FAO et celles du Minsitère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche.

- > 62% du paddy est destiné à l'autoconsommation soit 1,6 millions de tonnes de paddy.
- > 30% sont commercialisés, soit l'équivalent des 786.000 tonnes
- les 8% restant étant employé en dons, redevances...

Le volume annuel de riz commercialisé est d'environ 523.000 tonnes, auxquelles s'ajoutent 186.000 tonnes de riz importé<sup>1</sup>, soit un volume annuel total de près de 709.000 tonnes de riz commercialisé. Ce riz passe par un ensemble d'opérateurs avant d'être vendu au détail auprès des consommateurs à hauteur de 294.000 tonnes en zone rurale et 415.000 tonnes en milieu urbain, selon une couverture des besoins de 3,5 millions de consommateurs urbains à raison de 118 kg / an. Ce chiffre est cohérent avec les résultats de l'enquête de consommation UPDR/FAO. Le volume d'échanges inter-régionaux de riz provient des zones excédentaires.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Ce volume est un maximum qui pourrait bien avoir été atteint en 1999 et dépassé en 2000.



#### c) Commercialisation du paddy peu orientée vers l'échange.

Les informations disponibles sur la commercialisation du paddy ne reflètent plus la réalité depuis la fin du monopole des sociétés d'Etats. Selon l'enquête MADIO, 28% de la production sont vendus soit environ 700.000 tonnes. Si on déduit les ventes locales, il resterait 11 % pour les échanges inter- provinciaux.

#### d) Déficience des marchés ruraux

Bien que les marchés hebdomadaires existent, les infrastructures de marché sont déficientes et le riz local est peu commercialisé en dehors des périodes de récolte. Un meilleur accès au marché permettrait aux paysans d'accroître leur marge tout en diminuant les intermédiaires. Par rapport au prix de vente de détail variant de 1680 à 2210 fmg/kg selon les régions en 1999 (voir tableau ci-dessous), la vente de riz blanc permettrait aux producteurs d'avoir une marge de 490 fmg/kg. Ceci est obtenu sur la base d'un coefficient de transformation de 69% et un coût d'usinage de 137 fmg/kg.

#### Prix moyen du paddy et du riz sur les marchés ruraux (Fmg/kg)

Région/produit	Nord	Nord ouest	Centre Ouest	Hauts Plateaux	Est	Lac Alaotra
Paddy	1.220	1.350	1.050	1.100	1.050	1.040
Riz	1.940	1.680	1.820	1.920	2.210	1710

Source: enquête UPDR/FAO 1999

#### Girofle

#### Genre/Espèce

Eugenia Caryophyllata Syzigium aromaticum

Nom malgache: jirofo, karafoy

#### Zones de production à Madagascar

Province de Toamasina (Fenerive Est, Vavatenina, Mananara Nord, Maroantsetra) et littoral Est de Madagascar

Les produits : le clou, la griffe, l'antofle, les feuilles, l'huile essentielle

Exploitations familiales dépassant rarement 4Ha.

#### Production

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Production (tonnes)	14 250	13 480	12 460	11 790	11 800
Surface occupée (Ha)	80 015	80 090	80 300	79 930	nd

Production à partir de la 6è année, pouvant aller jusqu'à 75 ans.

Rendement de 1,5kg/pied/an de clous secs en moyenne, mais la bonne production est cyclique de -4 ans.

#### Le marché

National

Prix du clou au niveau des producteurs : 9.000 Fmg/kg (1997/98)

23.000 Fmg/kg (1999) 40.000 Fmg/kg (2002)

International

Pays importateurs : Singapour, Hong-kong, Indonésie, Etats-Unis, Europe

Exportation: 14.143 tonnes (2000)

19.237 tonnes (2001)

Prix (FOB-2000): clou oscillant entre 4US\$ et 8US\$

#### Contraintes liées à la filière

Production en stagnation ou même en baisse.

Exploitation basée sur la cueillette, traditionnelle du type familial.

Plantation paysannale faiblement évoluée, n'utilisant pas d'intrants.

Nécessitant une main-d'œuvre importante à la récolte.

Très sensible aux fluctuations des prix internationaux

Chenille (*Crysotypus Mabilianum Frappa* - Andretsa) attaquant les branches et les pieds. Les campagnes d'éradication menées jusqu'à maintenant ont échoué. Un nouveau parasite, le Lafamongy, est apparu à Mananara Nord, rongeant les pieds de girofliers, conduisant à sa mort en 3-4 semaines.

Dégâts sur les girofliers lors des passages de cyclones et le vent (pollinisation).

Difficulté d'évacuation des produits faute d'infrastructures.

#### Les projets ou organismes intervenant dans la filière

#### Recommandations

Constitue une des principales sources de devises et nécessite un appui.

Sensibilisation des producteurs pour le renouvellement et l'extension des plantations avec matériel végétal plus adapté, de l'engrais et du matériel d'exploitation.

Meilleure connaissance du marché.



#### Les huiles essentielles

#### Genre/Espèce

Obtenues par distillation des principales épices et plantes aromatiques.

#### Deux catégories :

- Les produits traditionnelles : girofle, ylang-ylang, vanille, poivre
- Nouveaux produits :
  - . Plantes à cultiver : géranium, vétiver, basilic, thym, romarin, patchouli, poivre, cannelle, ail, tagète, gingembre.
  - . Plantes à exploiter : longoza, eucalyptus, lantana camara, cinnammumum camphora (ravintsara), ravensara aromatica, bois de rose, hélycrise, harungana.

#### Zones de production à Madagascar

Du nord au sud de Madagascar.

#### Production

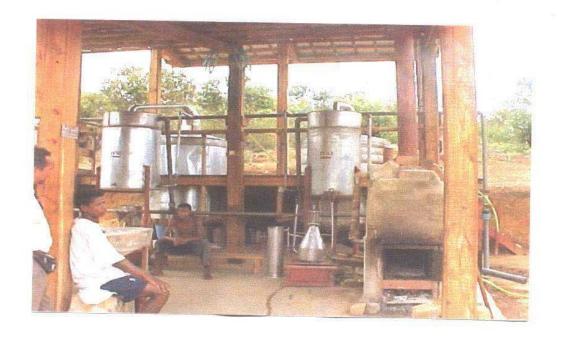
Estimée à partir des exportations, d'autant plus que la production est pratiquement exportée en totalité.

Collecte de matière première auprès de paysans et/ou à partir de plantations.

Distillation artisanale avec des alambics mobiles, la plupart du temps à feu nu, utilisant du bois de chauffe. Ratios de transformation tournant entre 10/00 à 15%.

#### Le marché

- National
   Entre petits producteurs et exportateurs. Prix aux producteurs variables selon négociation.
- International (voir tableau page suivante)



# QUANTITE (kg) EXPORTEE EN HUILES ESSENTIELLES 1990/99

D DINIT WOLL INCOME	4 000	1 991	1 992	1 993	1 994	1 995	1 996	1 897	1 998	1 999
PRODUILS/ANNEE	200				;	450	c	c	57	17
Huiles essentielles d'agrumes	33 673	0	0	0	4	201	,	,		-
	066	200	0	0	16	0	80	0	0	0
Essence de lemon grass	222	204				07707	40 707	2811	14 184	18 727
Mana viana	23 774	8 866	9 522	10 928	14 11/	10 442	10 121	100	101	
D. C.	811 832	942 943	994 178	1 396 764	1 029 093	1 506 113	1119610	1 226 826	1 036 003	1 119 610
Essence de gilone		, 15.	0000	044 0	21 800	4 402	2 163	3 071	21 071	23 410
Autres huiles essentielles	5 138	10/4	2 100	6000	200 14	1				
Géranium dépertene	0	0	7	70	150	277	449	613	838	100
Months points	0	0	103	15	0	0	0	25	63	126
Merine polyide							•	c	140	0
Autres menthes	0	0	380	0	0	0	0	7	040	
Vativar datamenée	0	0	23	105	336	162	331	296	86	14
Orange deternande	0	0	0	0	82	23	0	0	0	0
O CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	C	C	0	0	0	0	10	200	0	-
	240	808	4 910	0	41 301	64 706	2 7 58	1 358	14 540	10 107

# EXPORTATION D' HUILES ESSENTIELLES PAR PRODUIT

ANNEE	1 990	1 991	1 992	1 993	1 994	1 995	1 996	1 997	1 998	1 999
PRODUITS					VALEUR (kfmg)	(kfmg)				
Huites essentielles d'agrumes	21 321	0	0	1 375	2 925	21 123	0	0	22 134	2 462
Essence de lemon grass	7.859	4 409	0	0	1 124	0	401	0	0	0
Ylang ylang	2 3 4 9 6 7 1	1.188.667	1 358 258	1 177 413	2 361 083	2717211	3315828	840 635	3 592 086	2 924 587
Essence de girofle	2 516 847	4 171 821	2 588 506	5 353 373	7 691 841	22 680 388	18 744 251	23 676 875	20 713 536	27 538 023
Aufres hulles essentielles	443 064	573 790	326 714	625 397	636 412	713 087	571 999	850 900	1 200 258	1850461
Géranium depertene	0	0	1 609	15 260	45 681	174 488	268 153	1 009 322	433 826	285 201
Merithe poivree	0	0	16 158	3775	0	0	0	14 205	43 992	80 372
Autres menthes	0	0	67 176	C	0	0	0	1 107	18 081	0
Vetiver deteroenee	0	0	3 287	16 324	59 962	98 568	184 913	182 214	32 714	8 2 4 3
Orange determine	D	0	0	0	623 230	3 3 3 6 6	. 0	0	0	0
Cilron deterbenée	G	0	0	0	0	0	2 999	180	0	404
Equalitiques aromatisées	126.064	51517	217 159	0	1 459 905	2 960 090	483 396	204 563	5 939 865	3 436 453
TOTAL	6.484 828	5 990 204	4 538 877	7 132 917	12 881 163	29.348.320	23 571 540	26 780 001	31 996 492	35 924 206

#### Contraintes liées à la filière

Matériels de transformation peu performants produisant des huiles de mauvaise qualité. Problématique de la disponibilité et de la qualité des matières premières. Problème environnemental avec l'utilisation du bois de chauffe. Taxes sur les produits forestiers peu incitatifs pour les exportateurs. Sécurisation de l'offre pouvant répondre aux exigences du marché. Professionnalisation du secteur.

#### Les projets ou organismes intervenant dans la filière

PRONABIO/SYPEAM CHEF (Fianarantsoa) PNUD/ONUDI LDI/USAID

#### Recommandations

Promotion d'un label de qualité se conformant aux normes internationales pour rassurer les acheteurs étrangers.

Négociation avec les MINENVEF pour les questions de taxes.

Sensibilisation au niveau des exportateurs pour soutenir les producteurs de matières premières.

Besoin d'améliorer le parc d'équipements de distillation.

#### Le café

#### Production

Les cultures d'exportation traditionnelle telles que café, girofle, poivre sont produites à 90 % par le paysannat des zones côtières Est et Nord Ouest de Madagascar (Sambirano). La production reste l'objet d'exploitations familiales inférieures à 0,5 hectare en moyenne. Les résultats d'enquête de l'INSTAT en 1999 montrent que 108 154 ménages cultivent du café et la superficie moyenne est de 0,27 ha



#### Situation de la production de café

Culture	Ménages agricoles	Superficie totale (En Ha)	Superficie moyenne (en Ha/ ménage)
Culture de Café	393 615	108 154	0,27

Source: INSTAT, Enquête prioritaire 1999

#### Evolution de la production de café à Madagascar

			Produ	uction d	e café ei	n milliers	de toni	nes				23
Année	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Production Café	85.0	84.0	88.0	78.0	70.0	68.0	68.0	55.0	60.0	65,0	58.1	64.5

#### Forces

- Madagascar possède une potentialité naturelle (pédoclimatique) favorable pour produire du café de bonne qualité. De plus, Madagascar dispose des variétés de très bonne qualité de café Robusta et d'arabica pour leur granulométrie et leur qualité organoleptique.
- La production annuelle de café se situe aux environs de 70 000 tonnes dont 5 % d'Arabica exclusivement consommé sur place. Les rendements actuels sont très bas de l'ordre de 200- 300 grammes par pied contre 500 – 1000 grammes dans le monde. Mais cette situation peut être renversée par des opérations de rajeunissement des plantations par recepage.

#### Faiblesses

- Vieillissement des plantations et techniques de production traditionnelles et archaïques : Les cultures de café souffrent d'une vieillesse quasi générale (âge entre 25-40 ans). De plus, les plantations sont mal ou pas du tout entretenues et ne sont pas régulièrement rajeunies selon les cycles normaux de régénération. La production est passée dans le domaine de la cueillette.
- Les fertilisants ne sont plus utilisés depuis l'arrêt des projets d'encadrement (Opération café, poivre, vanille et le PNVA). Le non-apport de fertilisation est principalement dû à la chute des prix des produits et à la hausse des prix des intrants.
- Comme tous les produits d'exportations de la cote Est, le caféier est vulnérable aux cyclones
- Dégradation de la qualité de production
- Les opérations de récolte sont mal faites (récolte de fruits immatures ou en mélange pour le cas du café\). Au niveau des paysans, cette opération s'effectue généralement au fur à mesure des besoins d'argent des ménages ou en fonction d'incitation ponctuelle de la part des collecteurs.
- La réalisation manuelle de décorticage (pilonnage du café) produit beaucoup de brisures et de grains , aplatis.
- Le procédé traditionnel de séchage (sur natte ou parfois à même le sol) est aggravé par les conditions climatiques (saison pluvieuse durant la période de récolte).

- Les producteurs ne sont plus sensés à préconditionner leurs produits, et les ventes se font en vrac.
   L'achat aux producteur ne prévoit aucune prime à la qualité.
- L'absence d'encadrement des planteurs en terme de technologie de transformation.
- Les pertes dues à la transformation sont très importantes au niveau des producteurs. Elles peuvent atteindre 20 % de la production, car non seulement la transformation se fait manuellement mais celle-ci se trouve aggravée par une récolte mal faite et un séchage non soigné. En effet, quand ces opérations sont correctement réalisées, les pertes à la transformation peuvent être réduites à 5 % et encore moins dans les cas de traitement par voie humide comme le café par exemple.
- La dégradation actuelle de la granulométrie du café se traduit par la fluctuation d'une année à l'autre de la proportion de grains de grades I et II, et la tendance à la diminution des quantités produites sur ces grades. Le graphique ci-après illustre ce phénomène de 1972 à 1992 pour Madagascar et de 1992 à 2000 pour la région de Manakara. Cette dégradation de la granulométrie serait principalement due aux manques d'entretien des plantations et à la prédominance des produits provenant des vieux arbres.

#### Collecte et Stockage

#### Capacité mobilisable

- La capacité de collecte et de stockage est encore suffisante pour la production actuelle. Si on se réfère aux tonnages traités et exportés vers les années 70 à l'époque où les sociétés commerciales multinationales françaises fonctionnaient encore, ils sont largement supérieurs aux productions actuelles Les infrastructures existent encore et restent opérationnelles au niveau des sociétés d'état privatisées ou en cours de privatisation,
- L'opérationnalité de quelques professionnels. Au niveau des professionnels de la filière (collecteurs et conditionneurs stockeurs), il existe encore une capacité mobilisable de stockage pour une relance des activités d'exportation. Ces professionnels disposent aussi des installations d'usinage et de conditionnement opérationnels Au vu des quantités conditionnées et exportées, lors de la campagne 2000 2001, on peut estimer qu'au moins la capacité de conditionnement et de stockage serait de 40.000 tonnes de café
- Par ailleurs, il y a lieu de mentionner l'organisation des producteurs à créer des Greniers Communs Villageois (GCV) mais ces opérations ont encore des portées très limitées.

# Défaillance des infrastructures de collecte et de stockage au niveau des producteurs et des collecteurs

Les faiblesses se situent principalement au niveau des producteurs et des sous collecteurs. Elles se présentent sous deux aspects :

- La mauvaise qualité des matériaux de construction utilisés (matériaux locaux);
- La faible capacité de stockage au niveau des producteurs ainsi qu'au niveau des collecteurs et sous collecteurs. Ces derniers sont généralement des commerçants du village. Dans la majorité des cas, chez le producteur les produits sont stockés dans la maison d'habitation même. Pour les collecteurs, la maison d'habitation fait office, à la fois d'épicerie et de magasin de stockage pour tous produits confondus. Dans ces conditions, les produits stockés courent beaucoup de risques tels que :
  - la détérioration par réhumidification des lots;
  - l'incendie, d'autant plus que la cuisine peut se trouver dans la maison même ;
  - le vol :
  - le surstockage en cas de défaillance des programmes d'évacuation ( coupures des routes et des pistes );
  - l'absorption de parfums d'autres produits notamment les épices tels que poivre, cannelle, girofle;
  - la contamination par des produits d'épicerie (pétrole, savon ...).

#### Transformation

A Madagascar, les procédés et moyens de transformation couvrent une large gamme, allant de l'artisanal à l'industriel. Au niveau des producteurs, elle se fait de façon manuelle ou dans de rares cas mécaniques. Les produits traités sont, soit vendus directement aux consommateurs, soit vendus aux collecteurs pour subir d'autres traitements (polissage, triage, rouissage) par exemple.

En ce qui concerne les relations entre les producteurs et les transformateurs, il n'y a pas de relations contractuelles dans le domaine spécifique de la transformation. Si les producteurs ont des contrats, c'est plutôt pour la vente. Dans ce cas les volumes et les prix et même les calendriers de livraison ou

d'enlèvement des produits peuvent être conclus à l'avance. Ces contrats sont dans la majorité des cas informels, et se basent sur des relations de confiance et de connaissance mutuelle.

#### Commercialisation

Les cultures d'exportation traditionnelle suivent pratiquement les mêmes circuits de commercialisation. En effet, les opérateurs de collecte, de conditionnement et d'exportation travaillent en partie ou en totalité sur les mêmes produits. Par ailleurs, les quantités exportées ne cessent de décroître chaque année.: Pour le café, le tonnage exporté est passé de 47 820 tonnes en 1990 à 12 970 tonnes en 2000 soit une diminution d'environ 7% par an,

#### Absence progressive sur le marché international de Madagascar

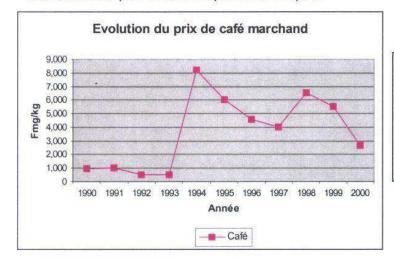
Le café de Madagascar devient de plus en plus absent du marché international principalement à cause de trois facteurs :

- La spéculation pratiquée par les opérateurs (rétention des stocks en attendant des cours meilleurs) entraîne parfois l'absence du café de Madagascar sur le marché extérieur alors que le produit existe. C'était le cas de la campagne 2000-2001 où la production était estimée à 35 000 tonnes et où les cours atteignaient au 25 juin 2001 leurs niveaux les plus bas (moins de 600\$/tonne à Londres et moins de 60 Ct/lb à New York) alors que les cours du marché de Londres étaient encore, durant une bonne période de 2000, aux environs de 1000 \$ / tonne.
- La faiblesse de quantité disponible et le prix élevé de l'offre empêche des actions de promotion du café de Madagascar qui est de plus en plus considéré, par les acheteurs, comme un café de remplacement.
- La dégradation actuelle de la qualité du café de Madagascar tant en granulométrie qu'en autres défauts concernent l'aspect général (homogénéité, couleur trop foncée), l'odeur et la moisissure par excès d'humidité.

#### Prix

#### Prix aux producteurs

En ce qui concerne le café le prix aux producteurs enregistre une fluctuation plus importante. La structure du prix de café est présentée ci-après.



# Structure des coûts / prix de revient du café malgache à l'exportation

Prix d'achat bord-champ 2500 fmg / kg Frais jusqu'au port d'exportation 1 200 fmg / kg Prix de revient FOB 3 700 fmg/kg

Soit à un taux de 1\$ = 6700 fmg 550 \$ / tonne FOB

Source: Atelier CNCC, 2001

Pour l'année 2001, le prix payé par le négoce international correspond à un différentiel d'environ 230\$ en dessous du terme de Londres (soit 140\$ pour le FOB à CAF plus une décote moyenne de 90\$ pour le café malgache tous grades confondus) Aux cours du marché à terme, soit 750\$, on voit que le prix payé, soit 750 - 230 = 520\$/t, est en dessous du prix de revient de l'exportateur.

Actuellement, le prix du café bord-champ (environ 1200 fmg/kg selon les endroits) n'intéresse plus les producteurs. Récolter un kilo de café leur permet à peine d'acheter demi kilo de riz, alors que la vanille verte s'est négociée jusqu'à 250 000 fmg/kg lors de cette campagne. Baisser le prix bord-champ n'est pas réaliste non plus. Il semble qu'en dessous de 5000 Fmg/kg, les producteurs ne seraient pas intéressés à produire du café.

#### Projets et actions en cours

#### Projet STABEX visant la réhabilitation en cours de la filière Café

L'appui du FED dans le cadre du projet STABEX concerne :

- La redynamisation du Comité National de la Commercialisation du café CNCC qui est la structure créée pour la réhabilitation de la filières. Ce comité est composé par des représentants des exportateurs et des conditionneurs stockeurs et sa mission est axée sur : (i) la promotion du café de Madagascar, (ii) l'information des producteurs sur les prix indicatifs d'achat du café, (iii) la collecte des statistiques sur la commercialisation du café, (iv) la constitution d'une base de donnée de la filière, et (v) l'accord d'autorisation d'exportation aux opérateurs.
- Les actions d'appuis techniques et institutionnels du projet STABEX au CNCC qui visent d'une part, à accompagner le processus de libéralisation et de professionnalisation de la filière et d'autre part, à pérenniser les interventions par l'implication des exportateurs dans les programmes de formation et de vulgarisation.
- Les activités de relance du café Robuste dans la zone de SAVA, de Mahanoro et du sud Est. Cette action vise la production de 150 tonnes de café d'excellente qualité pour redonner une image positive du café de Madagascar.
- Les activités d'appui à la relance de la culture du café Arabica sur les Hautes Terres et à l'émergence d'une filière Arabica à Madagascar.
- Les actions de promotion de la qualité et de normalisation du café en vue de la mise en place d'une certification de qualité.
- La dotation par le projet STABEX pour le laboratoire de normalisation de nouveaux matériels (testeurs d'humidité, calibreur manuel).

#### L'anacarde

#### Caractéristique et situation géographique

L'anacarde qui est une plante introduite à Madagascar, par les portugais au XVII<sup>ème</sup>, est surtout plantée sur la côte Nord et Nord-Ouest de Madagascar. Les principales régions de plantation sont les régions d'Ambilobe, d'Ambanja, de la Sofia, d'Ankazomborona, de Mahajanga II avec Mangatsa et en particulier de Besalampy où subsiste de véritable forêt d'anacardier.

L'anacardier, Anacardium occidentale, est une espèce rustique qui pousse sur des sols pauvres et même latéritique, supporte les climats secs. De croissance rapide, l'anacardier peut produire dans de bonnes conditions à partir de trois ans, la pleine maturité est à l'age de sept ans.



#### Peut être valorisé dans l'anacarde:

- L'amande extraite de la noix de cajou et qui est la principale source de revenu.
- Le baume qui est utilisé dans l'industrie dans les produits anti-friction (garniture de frein et embrayage), l'industrie aéronautique et la fabrication de laque et de peinture.
- · La pomme de cajou duquel on peu extraire un jus qui est très consommé en Inde et au Brésil.
- Le bois qui est utilisé comme bois d'œuvre ou de carbonisation.

#### Il existe cinq types de plantations:

- · Les peuplements naturels
- · Les plantations collectives de reboisement
- Les plantations individuelles
- Les plantations de l'ex FAMAMA non encore privatisée (Ambohimahabibo).
- Les plantations de sociétés privées (Lequen, MUST, VERAMA, Kalidas)

Mais il est difficile faute de recensement exhaustif de donner une estimation totale de ces plantations. La production nationale de noix, qui est le principal produit à Madagascar est estimée à 10.000T avant la privatisation, mais cette production a considérablement baissée du fait du manque d'entretien des plantations d'Etat (Ankazomborona, Ambanja), de l'age élevé des arbres existants et de la chute des cours mondiaux qui ont fait que beaucoup de noix n'ont pas été collecté ces trois dernières années du fait de la baisse des exportations.

#### Evolution de la filière

La constitution des grandes exploitations d'anacarde ont été réalisé lors de première république, l'anacarde étant utilisé comme arbre de reboisement. Compte tenu de cette extension et de la valeur des noix exportées, il a été décidé vers la fin des années soixante dix que l'Etat exerce un monopole sur la collecte et le contrôle de l'exportation des noix brutes.

Les années 80 ont vue la création de l'usine étatique de la FAMAMA qui devait faire la transformation des noix brutes en amande et procéder à leur exportation dans le but de créer une valeur ajoutée nationale. L'échec de cette transformation du fait du manque de rentabilité de l'usine à contraint l'Etat à procéder à la libéralisation de la filière, et à la privatisation de la FAMAMA en 1998.

Cette libéralisation pris trop tardivement n'a pas permis de sauvé la filière, compte tenu du rendement faible des plantations, par rapport aux plantations dans les autres pays concurrents mais aussi du fait du manque de rentabilité de l'usine compte tenu de la taille et de la qualité des noix produites à Madagascar. Cette situation a aussi été aggravée par la chute des cours des amandes d'anacarde en 2001. On peut dire que la filière est actuellement dans une situation critique qui a été aggravé par la sortie d'un arrêté qui règlement l'exploitation et l'exportation des sous-produits forestiers dont fait partie les noix d'anacarde.

#### La transformation

La transformation de noix brut est le principal objectif de la mise en place de l'usine de la FAMAMA qui devait être alimenté par la collecte mais aussi et surtout la production des plantations de la société. Il s'avère que cette unité n'a jamais été concurrentiel, car il faut savoir que sur le marché international les critères de vente des amandes d'anacarde sont la taille des amandes, leur blancheur, et le fait qu'elles soient entières. D'où la norme standard W 320 qui représente les amandes entières blanches et qui sont au nombres moyen de 320 par livre.

Or la taille des noix produites à Madagascar et le système choisi pour l'usinage ne permettait d'atteindre ces normes. Les amandes malagasy ne dépassant pas la norme inférieure qui est le W 450. Laquelle est achetée avec un prix moindre que le W 320 ou le W 240.

Pour pouvoir être rentable l'usine devait atteindre un taux d'amande exportable de 25% (comme dans des pays comme l'Inde ou le Brésil), alors qu'il atteignait difficilement les 20%.

C'est principalement la méthode de décorticage mécanique qui est en cause.

D'autres opérateurs comme Bemiray ont mis en place des unités de décorticage manuelle à Ambanja mais avec un impact assez limité car de faible capacité.

#### Problématiques et perspectives.

#### Les principaux freins de la filière sont :

- La faible rendement des plantations: 350 à 850kgs de noix à l'ha pour des rendements de 3 à 6 tonnes à l'ha en Inde et au Brésil.
- La petite taille des noix malagasy, sauf peut être dans certaines régions comme Besalampy, cela est dû avant tout au retard de Madagascar dans la recherche et l'amélioration variétale.
- Le nombre très faible d'unités de transformation, faisant de Madagascar exclusivement un exportateur de noix brute vers l'Inde qui le transforme pour lui donner un label indien.
- Le bas rendement, en terme de quantité exportable des unités existantes.
- La faiblesse du marché intérieure, qui dans les autres pays producteurs d'amande absorbe les sousproduits d'usinage et le jus du fruit.

#### Les perspectives de développement

- Le potentiel forestier existe qui pourra servir de porte greffe à l'issue d'une opération de recepage et de greffage de plants améliorés.
- Les plantations collectives et individuelles en milieu paysan ont l'acceptation des communautés paysannes car ils permettent non seulement de fournir une couverture végétale mais aussi, à terme, de donner un revenu complémentaire.
- La Société VERAMA (Groupe UNIMA) est en cours d'investissement dans la recherche de souches importées améliorées stables qui pourront répondre aux exigences du marché international (taille des noix, résistance aux maladies, rendement par ha élevé,...) une variété stable devrait être identifiée vers 2007. Ce projet mérite d'être soutenu car les résultats de recherche profiteront à terme à toute la filière. Ce qui permettra de viser le marché des amandes de grande taille W180, et d'avoir une valeur ajoutée supplémentaire, et être compétitif, compte tenu des prix de vente de cette catégorie.
- L'expérience menée à VERAMA permet également d'approfondir les techniques pour la conduite d'une ferme de plantation de l'anacarde, pour un rendement optimum et de manière écologique.
- Le marché intérieur de l'amande et du jus d'anacarde reste à conquérir.
- Le marché international après une hausse importante en 2000 et une baisse spectaculaire en 2001 semble s'être stabilisé.
- Il semble évident que la transformation de l'anacarde ne pourra être rentable que si l'on s'inspire des méthodes de transformation indienne à décorticage manuel.
- L'anacarde devrait avoir un avenir écologique certain dans le reboisement de la région Ouest et Nordouest, de par son adaptabilité au condition de la région mais aussi du fait que c'est un arbre "rustique", résistant aux feux de brousse et de croissance relativement rapide.

#### Conclusion

Malgré des freins, dont certaines demandent un certain temps pour une amélioration, comme la qualité variétale, on peut dire que les instruments de redémarrage de la filière sont là, avec VERAMA et les plantations existantes. Rien ne peut donc empêcher l'anacarde de devenir comme espéré le café de la côte Ouest. Avec il faut l'espérer de meilleures perspectives à long terme.

#### Le raphia

#### Caractéristique et situation géographique

(Tiré de l'étude faite par le Cabinet ECPlus en 2001)

#### L'écologie du Raphia farinifera

#### a) Distribution

Probablement introduit à Madagascar, le raphia représente 28 différentes espèces qui se répartissent sur les continents américain (le *R. taedigera* au Sud) et africain (les *R. taedigera*, *R. gegantea*, *R. hookeri*, *R. vinifera* à l'Ouest et le *R. farinifera* à l'Est) (Dransfield-Beentje, 1995). On peut le rencontrer sur la Grande île sur toute la côte Est et la partie Ouest - Nord.

#### b) Climat

Le Raphia farinifera s'adapte à un climat avec une pluviométrie abondante toute l'année, donc un climat tropical humide. Cette précipitation alimente les réseaux hydrographiques utiles au développement du raphia. Les zones marquées par des longues saisons sèches, relativement froides ne correspondent pas aux besoins de ce palmier. Mais il peut bénéficier d'un climat local favorable comme dans le cas des zones des ZSI.



#### c) Sols

Les stations qui lui sont favorables semblent être les bas fonds humides environnants les sources, les cours d'eau et les marais plus ou moins stagnants. Les sols humides avec de l'eau fréquemment renouvelée lui sont propices. C'est pourquoi, les plus vastes peuplements dominent dans les zones côtières de basses altitudes. Le raphia peut être aussi rencontré sous forme de forêts galerie le long de certains grands fleuves et des lagunes.

En somme, les terrains gneissiques de l'Est, les terrains secondaires ou tertiaires sur alluvions récentes de l'Ouest sont les roches mères où se développent plus particulièrement ce palmier (Mouranche, 1955).

#### d) Importances écologiques du Raphia farinifera

Etant une formation climacique édaphique, le Raphia présente des importances écologiques par rapport aux autres végétaux de l'écosystème forestier. Dans une vallée forestière, par exemple, la raphiaire joue un rôle de filtre naturel qui laisse passer l'eau mai filtre les sédiments provenant des érosions environnantes. Ainsi, il protège les ruisseaux, les rivières et les rizières contre l'ensablement (Randrianjafy, 1997). Les racines de ce palmier ont deux principales importances : premièrement, elles fixent les rives et le lit des

cours d'eau; et deuxièmement, elles filtrent cette eau en lui donnant des qualités organoleptiques appréciées par la population environnante.

La raphière contribue donc à l'entretien des sources d'eau et au maintien de l'humidité d'un marécage. Sa disparition provoque l'assèchement et l'ensablement de la zone.

La répartition et la production estimée des plantations de raphia dans l'ensemble du territoire est le suivant:

Provinces	Proportion des raphières %	Production en 1996 (tonnes)
Majunga	60,00	2700
Tamatave	20,00	900
Diego Suarez	4,50	202,5
Antananarivo	0,50	22,5
Fianarantsoa	15,00	675
Total	100,00	4500

Source : Direction des Eaux et Forêts

#### Utilisation du raphia

Les différentes utilisations du raphia sont les suivants:

#### Utilisation des produits des raphières

Pa	rtie de la plante	Utilisation
Jeune pousse	Epiderme inférieur de la foliole	Fibre (raphia) : commerce en vue de l'exportation et cordage
(kolany)	Nervure de la foliole	Vannerie, toiture, cordage pour clôture, nasses,
Feuille adulte	Rachis	Bao : ossature et plafonnage des maisons, cercueil, clôture
	Folioles	Mur, vannerie
Graines		Alimentation

Source : Rapport d'études EC Plus 2001

#### Production

#### Comparaison de l'exploitation des produits du raphia de 1960 à 1996

	Dans les années 60	En 1996	Diminution en %
Production potentielle en tonnes	15 000	6 750	55%
Production effective en tonnes	7 620	4 500	41%
Exportations en tonnes	6 673	3 500	48%

Source : Direction des Eaux et Forêts

On note qu'en 30 ans Madagascar a perdu 50% de son potentiel en raphia. Cette diminution reflète la surexploitation et aussi le manque de gestion durable et de valorisation de la ressource naturelle.

#### Commercialisation

Les collecteurs achètent la production aux paysans :

- 91% de cette production collectée sont proposées par les collecteurs aux exportateurs,
- 8,5% de cette production collectée sont vendues aux artisans commerçants locaux.

Le marché extérieur représente donc 80 à 95% du commerce de raphia. Une dizaine d'exportateurs se partagent la commercialisation du raphia de Madagascar, dont les plus importants sont localisés à

Mahajanga (SARELACOS, MILLOT, KALFANE) parmi lesquels viennent s'ajouter récemment des exportateurs chinois qui exportent directement vers leurs pays d'origine.

a) Le marché international : l'offre et la demande

L'offre malagasy : régresse en qualité et probablement bientôt en quantité, or le raphia est un produit qui engendre beaucoup de profit et reste un produit d'avenir.

La demande est de plus en plus forte portée par la vague des produits naturels.

Exportation de raphia de 1992 à 1996 :

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Exportations de raphia en millions de FMG	3 374	3 545	9 972	18 823	18 915

Source : Ministère du Commerce

Le raphia malgache est exporté dans 23 pays à travers le monde mais cinq pays se partagent 60% des importations de raphia : Etats-Unis (32%) ; France (30%) ; Allemagne (19%) ; Hong Kong (11%) ; et Royaume Uni (9%).

Le raphia y est utilisé pour lier les vignes, les fleurs, décorer les vitrines de magasin.

Les industriels ont élaborés plus de 200 articles à base de raphia.

Les prix FOB du raphia sont établis suivant sa qualité (de 4,5 à 16 FF/kg).

Concurrence : de nouveaux producteurs de raphia arrive sur le marché international, il s'agit des Philippines et de la Chine.

Pour faire face à cette concurrence, les exportateurs sont contraints à l'amélioration de la valeur ajoutée et de la qualité qui se portent sur :

- la coloration des fibres
- la valorisation des déchets
- le développement des produits manufacturés :
  - La rabane
  - autres tissus avec des associations à d'autres matières (coton, soie...)
  - la labellisation du raphia comme produit biologique ou naturel.

#### Problématiques et perspectives.

#### Problématiques

- Il y a une surexploitation généralisée des raphières et un non respect des normes de coupe, en particulier dans les zones facile d'accès. Cette surexploitation est dû à l'accroissement des demandes de fibres mais aussi à la perte de centaines d'hectare de raphière transforméee en rizière, dans la recherche de meilleures terrains de culture par les paysans.
- Risque de disparition du raphia liée à sa surexploitation pour satisfaire la demande mondiale de plus en plus élevée.- Importance du raphia sur le plan économique (0,125% du PIB) ou social (500 000 foyers intéressés) mais il existe, si rien n'est fait pour appuyer la filière, une incertitude pour son avenir.
- Filières sans unité entre les acteurs, et qui est dominés avant tout par les exportateurs de fibres brutes qui dominent la collecte.
- Besoin de planification de la gestion des ressources en raphia pour éviter que cette économie de prédation n'assèche la réserve de végétaux des régions accessibles.
- Pas de politique venant de l'Etat ou des opérateurs pour la plantation de raphia.

#### Perspectives

- Le raphia est classé parmi les produits de conservation prioritaire pour son rôle économique mais surtout écologique.
- Il existe un début de transformation de produits finis ou semi-finis, que se soit au niveau des communautés ou au niveau des exportateurs.
- Les expériences de gestion des raphières par les communautés par le GELOSE ou le GCF ont été plus que positives.
- Il y a une prise de conscience des communautés de l'importance des raphières.
- Besoins de restructuration de la filière par une multiplication des réunions des exportateurs et des autres acteurs de la filière pour une meilleure cohésion afin de diminuer les pressions qui s'exercent sur le raphia tout en augmentant la valeur économique du raphia.

#### **Annex 1: PRODUCT SURVEY**

Criteria	Five year average productio n (Tons)	Average five year value (\$10 <sup>6</sup> )	Area cultivated (ha)	Average Yield (Tons/ha)	Exports (tons)	Imports (tons)	X= majo	t Destination or destination or destination	n
Product Chain	(100)	(410)				•	Domestic	Regional	Int'l
SPICES	_	r	T					T	
Vanilla	7,375	129.06	29,500	0.25	1,180				Х
Cloves	12,756	40.82	80,084	0.16	16,690				Х
Ginger	30	0.01	4	7.00	4				Х
Pepper	1,612	1.29	4,103	0.39	650				Х
Cinnamom	1,500	2.00	800	1.88	000				Х
Chili	,				53		Х		Х
CEREALS									
Rice	2,543,000	339.07	1,800,000	1.41		240,000	X		Х
Maize	171,600	27.65	192,703	0.89	2,729	4,547	Х	Х	
FRUITS									
Litchi	30,000				19,145				Х
Mangoes	200,000		18,182	11.00	,		Х		
Passion fruits	300						Х		
Melons							X		
Citrus	60,000						Х		
Pineapples	51,000						Х		
Papayas	5,325,000						Х		
Bananas	1,250,260	166.70	162,095	7.71			х		Х
VEGETABLES									
Potatoes	289,904	18.01	48,919	5.93			Х	х	
Cassava	2,442,590	210	348,132	7.02			Х	х	
Tomatoes	22,000		25,000	0.88			Х	X	
Onions	5,800		680				Х	х	
Carrots	5,200		1,400				Х		
Garlic							Х	Х	
Green and dried beans					8,350		X	Х	
MEAT									
Beef	146,625	273.70		n/a			X	Х	
Pork			n/a	n/a			Χ		<u> </u>

pi	70,000 Five year average production (Tons)  16,500  35,134  50,000  4,500	186.67 Average five year value (\$10 <sup>6</sup> )	Area cultivated (ha)  n/a  47,000	Average Yield (Tons/ha)	Exports (tons)	Imports (tons)	X= majo	Destination or destination or destination Regional	n
Fish Sea food Fish farming OILSEEDS Peanuts Soya FIBERS Raffia Silk Sisal BEVERAGE Coffee	35,134 50,000	7.62					Χ	Regional	
Sea food  Fish farming OILSEEDS Peanuts  Soya FIBERS Raffia Silk Sisal  BEVERAGE Coffee	35,134 50,000	7.62							Y
Fish farming OILSEEDS Peanuts Soya FIBERS Raffia Silk Sisal BEVERAGE Coffee	35,134 50,000	7.62					Х		Y
OILSEEDS Peanuts Soya FIBERS Raffia Silk Sisal BEVERAGE Coffee	50,000	7.62	47,000	0.75		l			^
Peanuts Soya FIBERS Raffia Silk Sisal BEVERAGE Coffee	50,000	7.62	47,000	0.75			Χ		
Soya  FIBERS  Raffia  Silk  Sisal  BEVERAGE  Coffee	50,000	7.62	47,000	0.75					
FIBERS Raffia Silk Sisal BEVERAGE Coffee				0.75	815		Х	Х	
Raffia Silk Sisal BEVERAGE Coffee	4,500		50,000	1.00			Х		
Silk Sisal BEVERAGE Coffee	4,500								
Sisal  BEVERAGE  Coffee		55.20			4,050		Х		Χ
BEVERAGE Coffee	100	0.33	n/a	n/a	59		х	х	Х
Coffee	17,200		14,401	1.19			Х		Х
	,		,						
Tea	60,520	37.47	108,154	0.56	13,000		Х		Х
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-	<b>,</b>		-,		Х		Х
Cacao	4,300		4,650	0.92	1,900				Х
Wine	10,400		2,000	5.20			Х		
Honey	3,930	7.86	n/a	n/a	7		Х	х	Х
NUTS	,								-
Cashew	6,500	21.67	16,000	0.41			Х	х	Х
ESSENTIAL OILS									
Cloves									X
Geranium									X
Cinnamom	1,000	1.33	800	1.25	443				Х
Ravintsara									Х
Eucalyptus									Χ
Ginger									Χ
DAIRY PRODUCT									
Milk	535,000	249.67	n/a	n/a			Х		
Cheese							Х		
Yogurt MEDICINAL PLANTS							Х		

#### ANNEX 2

## **Product Chain Competitiveness Assessment** (Indicative)

			Ar	nnex 2: Product	Chain Comp	oetitiveness Asse	Annex 2: Product Chain Competitiveness Assessment (Indicative)				
Constraints	Inefficient inputs distribution	Low level and poor quality of raw material	Bad transport infrastructure	Obsolete storage and processing basis	Inadequate credit	Non Competitive price	Inefficient commercialization	Absence of norms	Non conducive business environment	Negative Environmental Impact	Total
Product Chain											
SPICES											
Vanilla	2.75	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.75	2.50	8.75	2.25	1.50	29.00
Cloves	2.75	2.25	1.75	2.00	2.25	1.75	2.25	8.50	1.75	1.75	24.25
Ginger	2.25	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.75	2.75	2.50	7.75	1.75	1.50	26.25
Pepper	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.25	2.25	1.75	2.00	6.75	1.75	1.50	22.50
Cinnamom	2.25	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.00	2.25	2.75	7.25	1.50	1.75	24.75
Chili	1.67	2.75	1.50	2.50	2.25	1.75	1.75	6.17	1.50	1.75	21.92
CEREALS											
Rice	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	8.75	1.75	1.75	29.00
Maize	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.00	2.50	2.50	7.50	1.75	1.50	25.00
FRUITS	٠				٠	,	,	•	•		
Litchi	2.25	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.50	8.50	1.50	1.75	26.25
Mangoes	2.00	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	1.75	1.75	23.75
Passion fruits	1.50	2.25	1.75	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	1.75	1.75	21.00
Melons	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.75	2.00	1.75	5.00	1.75	1.50	19.75
Citrus	1.75	2.50	2.25	3.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	6.75	1.75	1.75	24.75
Pineapples	1.75	1.75	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.25	2.00	6.25	1.75	1.50	22.50
Papayas	1.25	2.25	2.00	2.25	1.75	2.00	2.25	5.75	1.75	1.50	21.50
Bananas	2.50	3.00	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.25	8.25	1.75	2.00	26.75
VEGETABLES	٠				•		,		•	•	
Potatoes	2.25	2.50	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.25	2.25	7.25	1.75	1.50	24.25
Cassava	2.00	2.50	1.75	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.25	6.50	1.75	1.50	23.25
Tomatoes	2.00	2.25	1.75	1.75	2.25	2.25	1.75	5.75	1.75	1.50	21.00
Onions	1.75	2.75	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50	1.75	6.25	1.75	1.75	23.50
Carrots	1.75	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.00	5.75	1.75	1.50	21.25
Garlic	1.75	2.25	2.00	2.25	2.00	2.25	1.75	5.00	1.75	1.50	20.75
beans	1.75	2.25	2.42	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.00	4.92	1.75	1.50	20.83
MEAT	,			,	•	,		1	•		
Beef	2.75	2.25	2.50	2.50	1.75	2.50	2.25	7.75	1.50	1.25	24.25
Pork	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.50	7.00	1.50	1.00	23.75
Chicken	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.25	6.75	1.50	1.25	24.00

Constraints	Inefficient inputs distribution	Low level and poor quality of raw material	Bad transport infrastructure	Obsolete storage and processing basis	Inadequate credit	Non Competitive price	Inefficient commercialization	Absence of norms	Absence Non conducive of norms business environment	Negative Environmental Impact	Total
Fish	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.50	2.00	6.75	1.75	1.00	22.75
Sea food	2.50	2.75	2.50	2.58	2.25	2.75	2.25	7.33	1.75	1.25	25.42
Fish farming	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	6.25	1.75	1.25	21.75
OILSEEDS											
Peanuts	1.75	2.75	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.75	2.25	7.00	1.75	1.50	24.50
Soya	1.75	2.75	2.00	2.25	2.00	2.75	2.25	7.00	1.75	1.50	24.25
FIBERS											
Raffia	2.25	2.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	1.50	2.25	7.50	1.50	1.50	22.75
Silk	2.25	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.75	2.00	1.75	5.75	1.50	2.00	19.75
Sisal	1.75	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.50	2.25	2.25	6.25	1.50	1.50	22.00
BEVERAGE	•	٠			٠		•		-	,	
Coffee	2.25	2.00	2.25	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.25	7.50	1.25	1.75	22.75
Теа	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.00	2.00	6.25	1.25	1.75	22.00
Cacao	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.25	1.75	6.50	1.25	2.00	21.25
Wine	2.25	1.75	2.25	1.75	2.00	2.00	1.50	5.50	1.00	1.50	19.25
Honey	2.00	2.25	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.25	6.50	1.50	2.25	22.25
NUTS					٠	•	•		1	•	
Cashew	1.75	2.25	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.25	1.25	1.75	24.25
ESSENTIAL OILS	-				•		1		1	•	
Cloves	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.25	2.25	8.25	1.75	1.25	25.25
Geranium	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	6.50	1.75	1.25	22.75
Cinnamom	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	6.50	1.75	1.25	22.50
Ravintsara	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	6.75	1.75	1.25	23.00
Eucalyptus	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	6.75	1.75	1.25	23.00
Ginger	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.75	2.25	2.25	6.75	1.75	1.25	23.50
DAIRY PRODUCT	-	1	1	-	1		•		1	•	
Milk	3.00	2.25	1.75	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.00	7.00	1.75	1.50	23.50
Cheese	2.50	2.25	1.50	1.75	2.25	2.50	2.00	00.9	1.75	1.75	21.75
Yogurt	2.75	2.25	1.75	1.92	2.00	2.50	2.25	6.42	1.75	1.75	22.58
MEDICINAL PLANTS	-	1	1	-	1		•		1	•	
	3.00	2.67	2.33	2.33	3.00	2.67	2.67	9.67	1.67	1.00	28.00

## ANNEX 3 Market Development Request

#### **Annex 3: Market Development Request**

Chemonics can help the companies and programs we support through our projects to market their products. To do this, we need information on the product, the company, and conditions of production. The information you provide in this form is the first step in this process.

**Product information** 

#### Product(s) to be marketed: Does a product spec sheet exist? (see page 5) Company's resource, labor, and capital advantages (i.e., access to raw material, management experience, machinery and technology, patents, trademarks, brand names): **Company information** Name of company needing assistance: Year established: Legal status (i.e., corporation, sole proprietorship, LLC, partnership, NGO, PVO): Web site address: Physical address: Contact person: E-mail address: Phone number: Primary export contact name: E-mail address: Phone number: Primary export contact: Primary owner: History of major shareholders: Does a company spec sheet exist? Brief company history: Tag line or mission statement. Company certifications: IFOAM EU Organic US NOP EUREGAP HACCP Codex Alimentarius FSC MSC ISO 14001 SA8000 FairTrade ISO 9000 Other

Is plant FDA certified?  Yes  No
Plant reference number:
Current or past export activities:
Has the company had an export agent or customer in the past? Yes \( \subseteq \) No \( \subseteq \) If yes, please describe experience and current status.
Has company completed or reviewed the following export courses:  Export 101
Does company understand the various forms of payment for the export market?  Yes \[ \] No \[ \]
Forms of payment it is willing to accept:  Letter of credit  Documents against payment  Open terms  Wire transfer  Partial or full payment in advance
Describe company capacity and limiting factors.
Percentage of the business expected to be export in 12 months: 24 months: 36 months: Is company prepared to distribute product samples?   Yes  No If "no" please explain when they will.
Is company prepared to visit target markets in the next 12 months?   Yes No If "no" please explain why.
Is company prepared to participate in a tradeshow in the next 12 months?  Yes  No If "yes" does it have the funds or is it looking for financing?
What countries does the processor believe are target markets? Why?
Do target customers exist: Yes No If "yes" please detail.

what are the company's strengths?
What are its weaknesses? What is being done to address them?
Has a scope of work been prepared for this effort? Please attach if so.
Please indicate tasks to be addressed and LOE expected.    Perform market research   Prepare company profile sheet   Prepare product spec sheet   Visit the plant and review objectives and production   Participate in tradeshow   Market the product   Bring buyers to production facilities   Bring sellers to buyers  Objectives of assignment and/or target dollar value of sales to be generated
Other comments:

#### **Product Specification**

A product specification sheet can be completed for each product or product groups based on answers to the following questions.

Product common nam	e:			
Product scientific nam	ne			
Why would anyone bu	uy this product	over other altern	ative product?	
General statement on	product – use, f	lavors, quality, o	etc.:	
Product ingredients or	components:			
Governmental grades	or certification:			
Internal product quali	ty statement – c	ompany establis	shed grade:	
Product specifications	s:			
Nutritional or technica	al specifications	s:		
Product gross and net	drained weight	:		
Describe product pack	caging:			
Units per case:				
Cases per pallet or ma	ster carton:			
Product packaging: Weight	Cube	Length	Width	Depth
Case per full containe	r or air shipmer	nt container:		
Product UPC code:				

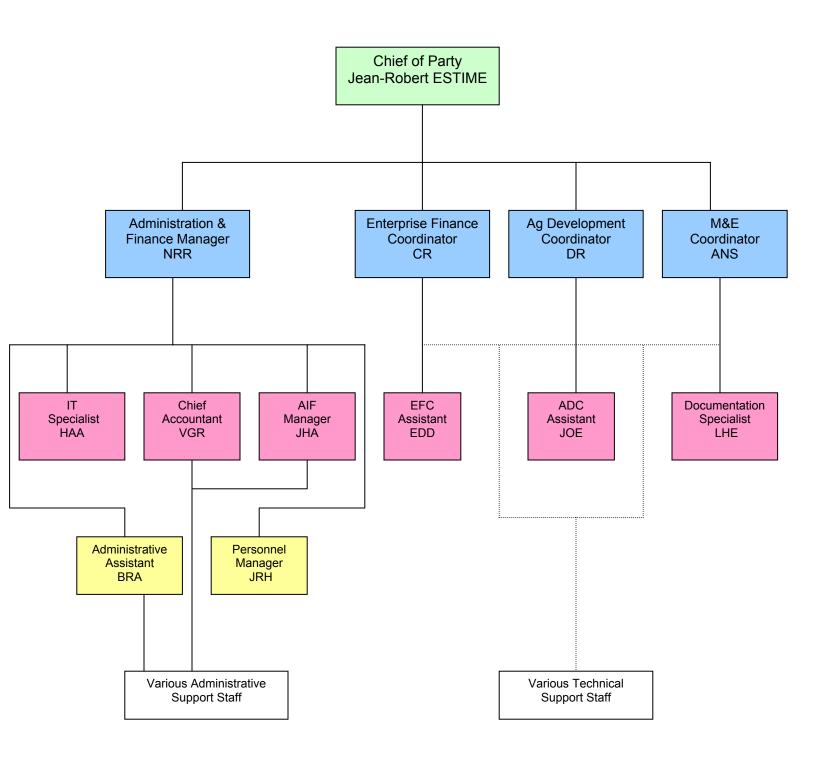
## ANNEX 4 Fast-Track Activities

# Annex 4: Fast-Track Activities

			Increasing the Competitiv	eness of Selected Product	luct Chain			
Module	Firm/Chain Level Interventions	Cross-Cutting Interventions	Justification	Estimated Start Date	Estimated End Date	Approximate LOE including short-term consultants and/or subcontract	Estimated Cost	Expected Results including the type of reporting
Expansion of new market opportunities	-Set up temporary gemstone exchange facility in Antananarivo		Request from gemstone traders; possibility to set up safe environment for gemstone trading	November 2004	March 2005	BAMEX staff	\$10,000	Increased and more transparent exchange of gemstones (sales generated); learning experience
	-Ecolodge in Ambila		-Ongoing LDI/PTE activity; unique investment opportunity in the ecotourism sector	October 2004	March 2005	BAMEX staff		-New ecolodge on the East coast of Madagascar
	-Commercialization of fresh produce to local supermarkets		-Ongoing LDI/PTE activity; aims at expanding local agricultural sales	October 2004	March 2005	Bamex staff		-Improved quality of products sold by farmer associations; direct linkages with supermarkets; multi billion Fing sales over the next 5 years
2. Improved response to market requirements	-Corridor Coffee.		Request from company that links trade expansion and biodiversity conservation	October 2004	March 2005	Bamex staff	\$5,000 (DMS)	-Development of specialty cooffee and spices (number of tons); protection of priority corridors. 10 new wet processing units given to farmers associations as models of improved technology
	-Promotion of premium litchis with a group of exporters (Le Pool)		-Request from association of litchi exporters; research of new niche markets	October 2004	March 2005	Bamex staff; local consultants	\$10,000	-1000 T of premium litchis sold over the next 2 years
	-Ecotourism in Mahajanga		-Request from local association to train local communities for ecotourism project and to help construct new training center	October 2004	March 2005	BAMEX staff, ADTIA	\$5,000	-Community better prepared for local ecotourism development (number of people trained)
3. Improved linkages within selected product chain		-Continue to build up managerial, financial, and marketing skills of Kolo Harena confederation and cooperatives. Help acquire inputs and sign forward contracts.	-Strengthen Kolo Harena cooperatives as key actors in selected value chains	October 2004	9002	Bamex staff: expert junior; foreign consultant (2 weeks) (Lucie Phillips, to strengthen marketing capacity of cooperatives)	\$18,000	-Increased productivity and marketing skills of Kolo Harana cooperatives, better relations between value chains actors (sales generated).
			Increasing the Capacity and Use of Business Services	and Use of Business S	ervices			
Module	Firm/Chain Level Interventions	Cross-Cutting Interventions	Justification	Estimated Start Date	Estimated End Date	Approximate LOE including short-term consultants and/or subcontract	Estimated Cost	Expected Results including the type of reporting
ved	<ul> <li>Enhance the capacity of existing financial institutions to offer services in rural areas.</li> </ul>	-Continue to provide short and mid-term credit through FCPA and FIEFE.	-Pursue and improve strategic partnerships with financial institutions to provide credit to farmers and agribusinesses	October 2004	March 2005	Bamex staff, 1 foreign consultant in January\$15,000	\$15,000	-Volume of credit expanded
3. Research capacity to conduct relevant analysis strengthened	-Continue research/development on Jatropha as a source of bio-diesel.	-Start study to improve input supply and distribution.	-Major research on environmentally friendly source of energy. Need to address key constraint to most value chains	October 2004	March 2005	Bamex staff		Increased number of liters of jatropha oil transformed into bio-diesel and additional tons of inputs sold on the market.
			Improving the E	Improving the Business Environment	i			-
Module	Firm/Chain Level Interventions	Cross-Cutting Interventions	Justification	Estimated Start Date	Estimated End Date	Approximate LOE including short-term consultants and/or subcontract	Estimated Cost	Expected Results including the type of reporting
1. Policy and		-Sign MOU with CAPE for policy reforms.	-Set up an appropriate framework for policy dialogue	November 2004	March 2005	BAMEX staff		-Number of policy reforms implemented
regulation constraints addressed		-Start communication campaign to promote exports.	-Mobilize public opinion and enterprises to expand exports	November 2004	March 2005	BAMEX staff/Local consultants (2 months)	\$20,000	-Polls indicating increased awareness of vital role of exports in public opinion
3. Infrastructure constraints addressed		-Launch and monitor the "mise en concession" of the Southern Railway.	-Privatize southern railway and port October 2004 of Manakara	October 2004	March 2005	Bamex staff		-New private management in charge of FCE and port of Manakara

## ANNEX 5 BAMEX Organizational Chart

**Annex 5: BAMEX Organizational Chart** 



## ANNEX 6 PTE Disposition Plan to BAMEX

### MEUBLES ET EQUIPEMENTS DU PROGRAMME PTE A PROPOSER POUR BAMEX TNR

No INV	DESIGNATION-ANGLAIS	BRAND	REFERENCE	SERIAL NUMBERSOURCE	SOURCE	REGION	LIEU	RESP	DATE INV	FOURNISSEUR	PU	PUBSERVATION	QTE
911	AC ADAPTER FOR IOMEGA	N IOMEGA	DA-30C01	3A9159261	PTE	TNR	OFFICE	HAA	2-Mar-04	HOME OFFICE			1
912	AC ADAPTER FOR IOMEGA	N IOMEGA	DA-30C01	3A9159182	PTE	TNR	OFFICE	HAA	2-Mar-04	HOME OFFICE			1
914	AC ADAPTER FOR IOMEGA	N IOMEGA	DA-30C01	3A9159258	PTE	TNR	OFFICE	STOCK/RRR	2-Mar-04	HOME OFFICE			1
493	ADAPTOR for Desk jet 895 CHEWLETT PACKARI	<b>HEWLETT PACKARI</b>	9736 RF	C4557-60004	LDI	TNR	OFFICE	VGR	10-Feb-04	НО	cf Modem		-
464	ADAPTOR for Desk jet 895 CIEWLETT PACKARI	<b>MEWLETT PACKARI</b>	9736 RF	C4557-60004	LDI	TNR	OFFICE	MC	10-Feb-04	НО	cf Modem		_
497	BATTERY CHARGER (For D	SONY	BC-V615	15679515	LDI	TNR	OFFICE	NCL	10-Feb-04	FUTURE NET			1
1786	BOOKCASE				CAP	TNR	OFFICE	ZOR	10-Feb-04				1
1792	BOOKCASE				CAP	TNR	OFFICE	ZOR	10-Feb-04		\$		1
011000038	011000038 BOOKCASE				SAVEM	TNR	OFFICE	ОІТВІВ	10-Feb-04				1
011000331	011000331 BOOKCASE				SAVEM	TNR	OFFICE	BIBLIO	10-Feb-04				1
011000332	011000332 BOOKCASE				SAVEM	TNR	OFFICE	BIBLIO	10-Feb-04				1
27	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			ΙΩΊ	TNR	OFFICE	SBA	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	179,714 MGF		_
28	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			IDI	TNR	OFFICE	JRE	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	179,714 MGF		_
31	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	۱RN			IDI	TNR	MAGASIN	MAGASIN	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	179,714 MGF		1
32	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VA	A HAZOVATO	MP36C	0	IDI	TNR	OFFICE	FHR	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	180 MGF		1
41	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			IDI	TNR	OFFICE	SA	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	179,714 MGF		1
54	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			LDI	TNR	OFFICE	ORM	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	180,000 MGF		1
629	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			LDI	TNR	OFFICE	HAA	10-Feb-04	EVABOIS	939,400 MGF		-
680	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			LDI	TNR	OFFICE	ANS	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	852,109 MGF		1
681	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			IDI	TNR	OFFICE	FDN	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	852,109 MGF		1
1130	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			CAP	TNR	OFFICE	NCL	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04 HAZOVATO	MGF 55,905		1
1133	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			CAP	TNR	OFFICE	LHE	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	MGF 55,905		1
1139	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			CAP	TNR	OFFICE	PRT	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04 HAZOVATO	MGF 55,905		1
1140	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			CAP	TNR	OFFICE	BRA		HAZOVATO	MGF 55,905		1
1142	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			CAP	TNR	OFFICE	HRH		HAZOVATO	MGF 55,905		_
1158	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			CAP	TNR	OFFICE	DR	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	MGF 90,526		_
1161	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			CAP	TNR	OFFICE	JOE	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	MGF 90,526		_
1792	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			CAP	TNR	OFFICE	LHE	10-Feb-04		\$0.00		_
2358	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VAHAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	MP36B		CAP	TNR	OFFICE	AHR	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	MGF 123,436		_
2359	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			CAP	TNR	OFFICE	AHR	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	MGF 77,149		_
2361	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VAHAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	MP36A		CAP	TNR	OFFICE	RRR	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	MGF 77,149		_
2382	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			CAP	TNR	OFFICE	SBA	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04 HAZOVATO	MGF 77,149		_
2390	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			CAP	TNR	OFFICE	LHE		HAZOVATO	MGF 123,436		_
2412	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			CAP	TNR	OFFICE	AGOA	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	MGF 135,337		1
2413	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			CAP	TNR	OFFICE	ZOR	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	MGF 135,337		1
2414	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			CAP	TNR	OFFICE	JRE	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	MGF 135,337		1
2482	BOOKCASE, PINE WOOD VARNISH	ARNISH			CAP	TNR	OFFICE	LHE	10-Feb-04	HAZOVATO	MGF 123,436		-
63	BOOKSHELF				ReCAP	TNR	OFFICE	PRT	10-Feb-04	RECAP	#######################################		_
763	BOOKSHELF				LDI	TNR	OFFICE	ex-ZO	10-Feb-04				_
764	BOOKSHELF				LDI	TNR	OFFICE	ex-ZO	10-Feb-04				_
231	BULLETIN BOARD				LDI	TNR	OFFICE	LHE	10-Feb-04	FUTURE NET			_
232	BULLETIN BOARD				ΓDI	TNR	OFFICE	꼰	10-Feb-04	FUTURE NET			_

### MEUBLES ET EQUIPEMENTS DU PROGRAMME PTE A PROPOSER POUR BAMEX TNR

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PU)BSERVATION																																											
PU			\$ 26.28	\$ 26.28	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$16.46	\$16.46	\$16.46	\$25.00	\$16.46	\$16.46	\$45.00	\$16.46	\$16.46	N/A	N/A	\$ 22.95	MGF 146,250	MGF 146,250	MGF 146,250	MGF 146,250	MGF 210,161	240,000 MGF	240,000 MGF	240,000 MGF	240,000 MGF	240,000 MGF	240,000 MGF	240,000 MGF	240,000 MGF	288,955 MGF	346,746 MGF	346,746 MGF	346,746 MGF	MGF 107,562	MGF 107,562	MGF 107,562	MGF 107,562	MGF 107,562	MGF 107,562	MGF 107,562	MGF 109.942
FOURNISSEUR	FUTURE NET	E° NY ONY	Burotec	Burotec	GUERNSEY	GUERNSEY	BENJAMIN	BENJAMIN	BENJAMIN	GUERNSEY	BENJAMIN	3ENJAMIN		BENJAMIN	BENJAMIN	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	IMPORT - HO	<b>DURAND GILBERT</b>		<b>DURAND GILBERT</b>	<b>DURAND GILBERT</b>	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO	HAZOVATO
DATE INV	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04 (	10-Feb-04 (			10-Feb-04 E	10-Feb-04 (	10-Feb-04 E	10-Feb-04 BENJAMIN		10-Feb-04 E	10-Feb-04 E	10-Feb-04 HAZOVATO	10-Feb-04	12-Feb-04	10-Feb-04 [		10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04		10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04		10-Feb-04 F	_	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04	10-Feb-04			10-Feb-04 F
RESP	AHR	ZOR	LAU	FRR	FHR	PRT	SA	VGR	ORM	ANS	PRT	NCL	SBA	JRH	MC	SBA	JHA	ZOR	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	ANS	BIBLIO	JRE	AHR	NRM	PJE	HRH	BIBLIO	PRT	BIBLIO	BAO	FDN	VGR	ORM	DR	FHR	LHE	JOE	JHA	BRA	JRE
LIEU	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE
REGION	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR	TNR
SOURCE	ΓDI	FCER	FCER	FCER	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP	FCER	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP	ΓDI	ΓDI	ΓDI	ΓDI	LDI	LDI	LDI	П	LDI	LDI	LDI	LDI	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP	CAP
SERIAL NUMBERSOURCE	AMP-24-028																									0																	
CE	N° 303																									MP38								MP38				MP38					
BRAND	QUARTET		SIGNCOM Juvénilia	SIGNCOM Juvénilia												IISH	IISH	BUDDY PRODUCTS						JE .		HAZOVATO	lE .	JE.	띹	년	핒	무		ZOVATO	JE .	JE .	lE .	HAZOVATO	JE .	lE	lE .	刂	Щ
NGLAIS	BULLETIN BOARD		BULLETIN BOARD	BULLETIN BOARD		BULLETIN BOARD	BULLETIN BOARD	BULLETIN BOARD	BULLETIN BOARD	CAISSON, PINE WOOD VARNISH	CAISSON, PINE WOOD VARNISH	CASH BOX	CHAIR W/O ARM, VARONGY	CHAIR, ARM PALISSANDRE	CHAIR, ARM, VARNISHED PINE	CHAIR,ARM,VARNISHED PINE	CHAIR, ARM, VARNISHED PI	CHAIR, ARM, VARNISHED PINE	CHAIR,ARM,VARNISHED PII HAZOVATO	CHAIR, ARM, VARNISHED PINE	CHAIR, ARM, VARNISHED PINE	CHAIR, ARM, VARNISHED PINE	CHAIR, ARM, VARNISHED PI HAZOVATO	CHAIR, ARM, VARNISHED PINE	CHAIR.ARM.VARNISHED PINE																		
^	236 B		265 B	266 B	1844 B	1845 B	2084 B				2726 B				2818 B	2411 C	2487 C	84	1019 C	1020 C	1029 C	1865 C	1	13 C														1086 C	1087 C	1167 C	1174 C		2362 C

### MEUBLES ET EQUIPEMENTS DU PROGRAMME PTE A PROPOSER POUR BAMEX TNR

MGF 109,942	MGF 109,942 MGF 109,942 MGF 109,942 MGF 109,942 \$ 50.28	MGF 109,942 MGF 109,942 MGF 109,942 MGF 109,942 \$ 26.28 \$ 26.28 \$ 26.28 \$ 26.28 \$ 26.28 \$ 26.28	MGF 109,942 MGF 109,942 MGF 109,942 MGF 109,942 \$ 26.28 \$ 26.28 \$ 26.28 \$ 26.28 \$ 29.65 \$ 29.65 \$ \$ 29.65 \$ \$ 135.00 \$135.00	MGF 109,942 MGF 109,942 MGF 109,942 MGF 109,942  \$ 26.28 \$ 26.28 \$ 26.28 \$ 26.28 \$ 29.65 \$ 29.65 \$ 135.00 \$135.00 \$135.00
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	MP38	MP38	MP38	WP38
	HAZOVATO	НАΖОVАТО	НАΖОVАТО	НАΖОVАТО
CHAIR, ARM, VARNISHED FINE CHAIR, ARM, VARNISHED PINE	CHAIR, ARM, VARNISHED PI HAZOVATO CHAIR, OFFICE	CHAIR, ARM, VARNISHED PII CHAIR, OFFICE	CHAIR, ARM, VARNISHED PI CHAIR, OFFICE CHAIR, OFFICE CHAIR, OFFICE CHAIR, OFFICE CHAIR, OFFICE CHAIR, OFFICE CHAIR, OFFICE CHAIR, OFFICE	CHAIR, ARM, VARNISHED PI CHAIR, OFFICE

#### **ANNEX 7**

BAMEX Major Activities Related to Program Organization and Work Plan Development from September 2004 to February 2005

### ANNEX 7: BAMEX MAJOR ACTIVITIES RELATED TO PROGRAM ORGANIZATION AND WORK PLAN DEVELOPMENT FROM SEPTEMBER 2004 TO FEBRUARY 2005

PERIOD	ACTIVITIES	ENTITIES INVOLVED
September	<ul> <li>Arrival of Sheila Tang as the acting COP during the</li> </ul>	■ BAMEX
2004	absence of Jean Robert Estimé	
	Recruitment of local staff	■ BAMEX
	<ul><li>Launching of first studies</li></ul>	<ul> <li>BAMEX/ST Consultant</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Start implement key fast track activities</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>BAMEX/Key partners</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Brainstorming session with ERI</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>BAMEX/ERI/Key partners</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Participate in regional planning meeting in Toamasina</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>BAMEX/USAID/Key partners</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Submission of the grants portion of the handbook to the Contracting Officer for approval</li> </ul>	■ BAMEX/USAID
October 2004	<ul> <li>Pursuing activities and studies initiated in September 2004</li> </ul>	BAMEX/ST Consultant
	<ul> <li>Arrival of Sally Cameron to coordinate activities</li> </ul>	■ BAMEX
	until the return of the Chief of Party  Launching of recruitment process to set up market	■ BAMEX/ST expatriate
	information hub and train local staff	Consultant
	Participate in regional planning meetings in Fianarantsoa and Taolagnaro	BAMEX/USAID/Key partners
	Team building and work planning session	■ BAMEX/USAID/International
	Start market analysis	subcontractors/Key partners
	<ul> <li>Final version of the AIF administrative handbook</li> </ul>	BAMEX/USAID
November 2004	<ul> <li>Selection of partners hosting first Business Centers at regional level</li> </ul>	BAMEX/ Key partners
	Completing staff recruitment	■ BAMEX
	<ul> <li>Intensive training session on market identification and evaluation, technology transfer, management assistance, access to finance and capacity building</li> </ul>	BAMEX/ST Consultant
	Start setting up the Technical Advisory Board	■ BAMEX/USAID
	M&E specialist arrives to participate in final phase of planning process, to ensure integration of the M&E system into the annual work plan, and to conduct a base line survey for selected value chains and exports	BAMEX/USAID/ST Consultant
December 2004	<ul> <li>Meeting with the Mission : present and discuss the supply-chain selection process and determine the most appropriate interventions for each value chain at different levels</li> <li>Develop MER plan</li> </ul>	BAMEX/USAID
January 2005	<ul> <li>Workshop with the Mission and partners to share and validate the draft work plan</li> <li>Moving to the new office</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>BAMEX/USAID/Key         Ministries/Private         enterprises/Farmers         associations/Local         subcontractors</li> <li>BAMEX</li> </ul>

PERIOD	ACTIVITIES	ENTITIES INVOLVED
February 2005	<ul> <li>Submission of the final version of the work plan and the MER plan to the Mission</li> </ul>	■ BAMEX
	<ul> <li>Inauguration of the first Business Centers and presentation of BAMEX program activities to the public and potential beneficiaries belonging to selected value chains</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>BAMEX/USAID/Ministries/ Private enterprises/Farmers associations/Local subcontractors</li> </ul>